File 86 of 1885

File 86 of 1886, Sl. 1. REGARDING THE ADMINI-
TRATION OF COORG AFTER THE RENDITION OF MYSORE
TO THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE. DECISION OF THE --
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA THAT THE ADMINISTRATION OF
COORG SHALL FORM PART OF THE RESIDENT'S CHARGE.

Vol. I
56/1-9

Office of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

_____ Branch.

Proceedings No of the month of

Serial Nos. 1 to 9 of File 86 of 190 1885

Proceedings number.	Subject and order.	Date of last order.	Previous Proceedings. Serial or Proceedings numbers and Branch.	File or month.	Year.
	Letter dated the 27th September 1877, from the President , Coorg Planters Association re annexation of Coorg.				
	Letter No.439/5, to the Govt. of India regarding the same.				
	Letter No.440/69 dated 4th Octr 1877 to the President Coorg Planters Association that the Resolutions received from him have been forwarded to the Govt. of India.				
	Letter No.386/259 d/ 3rd Oct. 1877 from the Supt. of Coorg transmitting a petition from the head men of Coorg re annexation of Coorg to the Madras Presidency				
	Letter dated 9th Oct.1877 No. 448/6 to the Govt. of India, submitting copy of a petition received from the Headmen of Coorg.				
	Letter No.2225 dated 14th Dec. 1877 from Govt of India requesting that the Headmen and the Planters Association may be informed that their interests will be duly considered.				
	~~Letter~~ Para. No.560/61 d/ 31st Dec. 1877 forwarding a copy of the above to the Supt. of Coorg for communication to the Planters Association and to the Headmen of Coorg.				
	Letter No.518/8 D/16th April 1880 to the Governor of India re proposals for the administration of Coorg when Mysore shall have been transferred to Native rule.				
	Letter No.112/75/D/ 26th May 1880 from the Supt. of Coorg submitting a petition from the Hon. Secy. Coorg Planters Association praying that Coorg may not be annexed to the Madras Presidency				

SEPT 1877.

7.

From The President
Comp Planters' Assoc.
Demerara

Dated 27th September.
Received 5 Oct
Registered 11

No.

Forwards for the information
of the Chief Commissioner and
communication to H.E. the Viceroy
& Governor General, certain
resolutions passed at a General
meeting of the Association, re-
questing the commutation of Comp
& the unification of the Office
Clothing &c &c

Mercara,

27th September 1877.

From,

The President

Coorg Planters' Association

To.

The Secretary to the

Chief Commissioner,

Mysore and Coorg.

Sir,

On the return from Mysore of the Coorg Planters' Deputation, waiting on His Excellency the Governor General of India with their Address and Memorial, a General Meeting of the Association was Convened on the 25th instant to take into consideration the important questions of the immediate Annexation of the Coorg Province to the Madras Government and the formation of a South-Indian Coffee District, on which Lord Lytton was pleased to request our Collective opinion

I have now the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner the enclosed Resolutions which were carried almost

unanimously

unanimously by a very full and influential
Meeting and further to solicit Rev. Saunders' kind
services in submitting these Resolutions to His
Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Jeff. Bennett
President,
Coorg Planters' Association.

Copy sent to Secretary
Dept: with our No. 439
of 4/10/77
23.
4/10/77

Resolutions Enclo to No 1

passed at a General Meeting of the Coorg Planters Association on Tuesday 25th September 1877

I Resolution proposed by W. Brown Esqr. Sr. Seconded by J. P. Hunt Esqr. and carried by 24 votes out of 34 of which 8 abstained from voting

Having been honored by a request from the Governor General of India to give a collective opinion on the propositions of immediately annexing Coorg to the Madras Presidency, and its forming part of the South Indian Coffee District, under one Commissioner, the general Meeting of Coorg Planters respectfully beg to express their regret that political Considerations over which they have no control, should render advisable a severance of Coorg from the immediate Rule of the Supreme Government, through the Coorg Commissioner, an Administration which under a succession of wise, liberal, and benevolent Statesmen, during a period of 43 years, has won the full confidence of, and endeared itself by its continuous solicitude for the interests and welfare of this Country, to the natives as well as to the British Settlers, both of whom would be best pleased, if the contemplated termination of the annexation of Coorg with Bengal could be altogether avoided, and if not should be postponed until

until the cessation of the Mysore Commission on the assumption of the Mysore Government by the Rajah."

2 Resolution proposed by H. Inman Esq.re seconded by James Russell Esq.re and carried unanimously

"Whilst gratefully acknowledging the practical and energetic interest of His Grace, the Governor of Madras, in the welfare of the South Indian Planters, the Coorg Association, are not without grave apprehension, that in the event of the formation of one South India Coffee District under a separate Commissioner, the geographical position of Coorg with regard to Mysore and the Neilgherries will place them at a disadvantage, unless in the new arrangements their present rights, privileges, and Conveniences are strictly guarded and as neither be a duly qualified and amply empowered English official is appointed.

Signed Jennell
President

Mercara 25 September 1877 } Coorg Planters Association

Original sent to Foreign Dept: with No 439/5 of 4 October 77

4/10

Cons Dept to Secretary 2
1877. No 1439
5

From

To The Secretary to the
Government of India
Foreign Deptt
Simla.

Dated 4th October 77
Despatched 5th "
Received 10th "
No 39

Enclosures No. 2

General No. 439
No. 5

I submit the accompanying Resolutions (in original) passed at a general meeting of the Coorg Planters Association held at Mercara regarding the annexation of Coorg to the Madras Presidency.

—

Rec'd 14 Dec 1877
Ans

C. C. Camms Office
Bangalore 4th October 1877.

To
The Secy: to the Govt of I.
Foreign Dept:
Simla

No 439
5

Sir, I am directed by the
Agreeably to the
request made by the
President of the Coorg
Planters association
his letter of the 27th ult
(whereof a copy is annexed),
I am desired by the
Chief Commr to forward
for submission to His
Excellency the Viceroy
& G. G. in C. the accompg
Copy of Resolutions passed
at a general meeting of
the Association held
at Mercara on the 2nd
instant on the subject
of the annexation of
to the Mercara District
I have &c

Chief Sec

Copy of letter from Secy to Govt of India, Foreign Dept, No 439/5 dated 4th October 1877.

Office copy retained
& original sent
S.B.
4/10

Copy S.B. 4/10

S.B. 3/10

Copy 2 Drafts 3

1877. No 1770

From

To The President
Coorg Planters Association
Mercara

Dated 4. 6
Despatched 5. 6 October/77
Received 8. 6.

Enclosures No.

General No. 1740
No. 69

Submits that the Resolutions received with your letter of 27 Ultimo has been forwarded to the Govt of India as requested.

C. C. Cuncs office

Bangalore 4th Oct 187[illegible]

No. 440/69

To

The President

Coorg Planters Assn

Mercara

Sir,

With reference your letter of the 27 ultimo, I am desire to intimate that a Copy of "Resolutions" ~~of the Association~~ received with the above, ~~regarding the proposed amnesty of Coorg to the Planters~~ have been furnished to ~~His Ex~~ the Govt. of India as requested

I have &c

Secretary

L.G.

3/10

Copy L.G.

4/10

187 7.

From

The Superintendent of Coorg.

To

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

for Coorg.

Dated

Despatched 5 October 1877

Received 6 " "

Enclosure No.

General No. ——— } 187 7—71.

Subject

Forwards letter from
H. Hood Esq. of Coorg to the
address of the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore [illegible]
[illegible]

Oct 5 1877

To be forwarded with
a three brief Covering
letter to the Foreign
Dept for information &
& the Secretary in Council

8. 10. 77

No 2362/256

Coorg Superintendent's Office
Dated 2nd October 1877

From

The Superintendent
of Coorg

To

The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of Coorg
Political Department

Bangalore

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a petition from the Head-men of Coorg to address of the Chief Commissioner regarding the annexation of Coorg to the Madras Presidency.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servt

Superintendent,

Mercara
29th September 1877.

From

Vrela to 4

the representative Headmen of the
24 Nads and 4 towns of the Coorg Province

To

Charles Saunders Esqr C.B.
Chief Commissioner of
Mysore and Coorg.

Most Honored Sir,

A rumour has spread among our people, that our little Province is to be immediately annexed to the Madras Government, a prospect, which fills us all with deep grief. We have therefore come together in Mercara to consult the feelings and the wishes of our people and now beg permission to lay before you our common sentiments on the subject.

For one generation and a half we have happily and contentedly lived and prospered under the Rule of the Supreme Government. We ever felt proud of the honor that, when our late Rajah was deposed in 1834, this little Kingdom was not - -

not swallowed up by the adjoining Presidency of Madras, but kept up as a separate Province under a Coorg Commissioner directly controlled by the Supreme Government.

Hitherto we have lived as children in our own Home and the mighty Sircar became our honored Parent; we enjoyed and appreciated the blessings of a truly fraternal Government, whilst our Fathers could only tell us of the tyranny and cruelties of our former Rajahs. Our proprietary rights, our civil and religious usages remained inviolate; our material progress and our social and intellectual improvement received the best attention of our noble minded and enlightened Rulers, whose very names are gratefully remembered by Old and Young: When we think of General Fraser, Sir Mark Cubbon, Mr Saunders, Mr Bowring, Sir Richard Meade and the long list of devoted Superintendents, each name recalls some particular token of benevolent care and fatherly kindness to our people with whose customs, manners, wants and feelings these gentlemen were familiar and who fully realized unto us the promises made in General Fraser's Proclamation

on the 7th May 1834.

If our country is unto us like a beloved Mother, the Supreme Government is our legetimate Father and during his lifetime it would be repugnant to our feelings and natural pride, to submit to a Step father, however distinguished, kind and goodhearted he may be. We do not mean to speak with disrespect or disparagement of the Madras Government; we have experienced during his late visit to Mercara the kind sentiments His Grace, the Governor of Madras, entertains towards our Country and its inhabitants, but still, if we are permitted to follow the natural bent of our inclinations, we would cling with loyal affection to our known, tried and highly appreciated Rulers, whose adopted and cherished children we ever have been and we ardently hope, that they will not now forsake us.

But our country is equally dear unto us as our Rulers are and we fear, that the Annexation of Coorg to Madras means the extinction of our separate existence as a Province; that we sink to the level of a small district in real importance

importance and administrative arrangements and that the peculiar distinction of our Coorg nationality will gradually be obliterated and extinguished.

With the increase of our enlightenment, civilisation and prosperity, we would jealously watch the integrity of our national existence and this boon appears to us safest in the keeping of the Supreme Government.

We do not presume to offer any suggestions, as to the best way in which the integrity of our present political status may be maintained we only beg that you may favor us with espousing our cause and submitting our loyal sentiments and wishes to the kind Consideration of His Excellency the Governor General of India.

We have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your most Obedient Servants.

C Moodeiah

Page 4

ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾಗಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ.

ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಪ್ರಜೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಏನೆಂದರೆ:-

ನಂಬುಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಆಫೀಸ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಸಂಜೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳಾದರೂ ಬಿಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಾದ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಹಕರಿಸಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಾದ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಹಕರಿಸಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು. ಜನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಅರಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಹಾಕಿದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು:-

ಸುಮಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಅಲೆದಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಂಚೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗಿರುವುದು ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಹಾಕಿದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಜನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಳಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ವಿಜಯಾ ರವರು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗಲಿ, ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆಯಾ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಭರವಸೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದಂತಹ ಮಿಲಿಯನೇರು ಕುಂಬಳ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆನೆಗಳಾಲದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು, ಜಿಂಕೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬೇಟೆಯಾಡಿದ್ದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ: ನಾವು ಎಣಿಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹೊಸ್ಟೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಕಿ ಮೂಸಂಬಿ ಹಣ್ಣಿನ ಮರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಜೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಬಂದು ಸೇರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂಜೆಯಾದರೂ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಮರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಜೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳಿವಿನಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜವರಜ್ಞಾಪಕ್ಕಿ, ಪೈಕ್ ಮೊಸಳೆ, ಸಾಂದರ್ಭಿಕ, ಚಾರಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ಲೇಕ್ ಬ್ರೌನ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂಬರವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಕೀಟಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

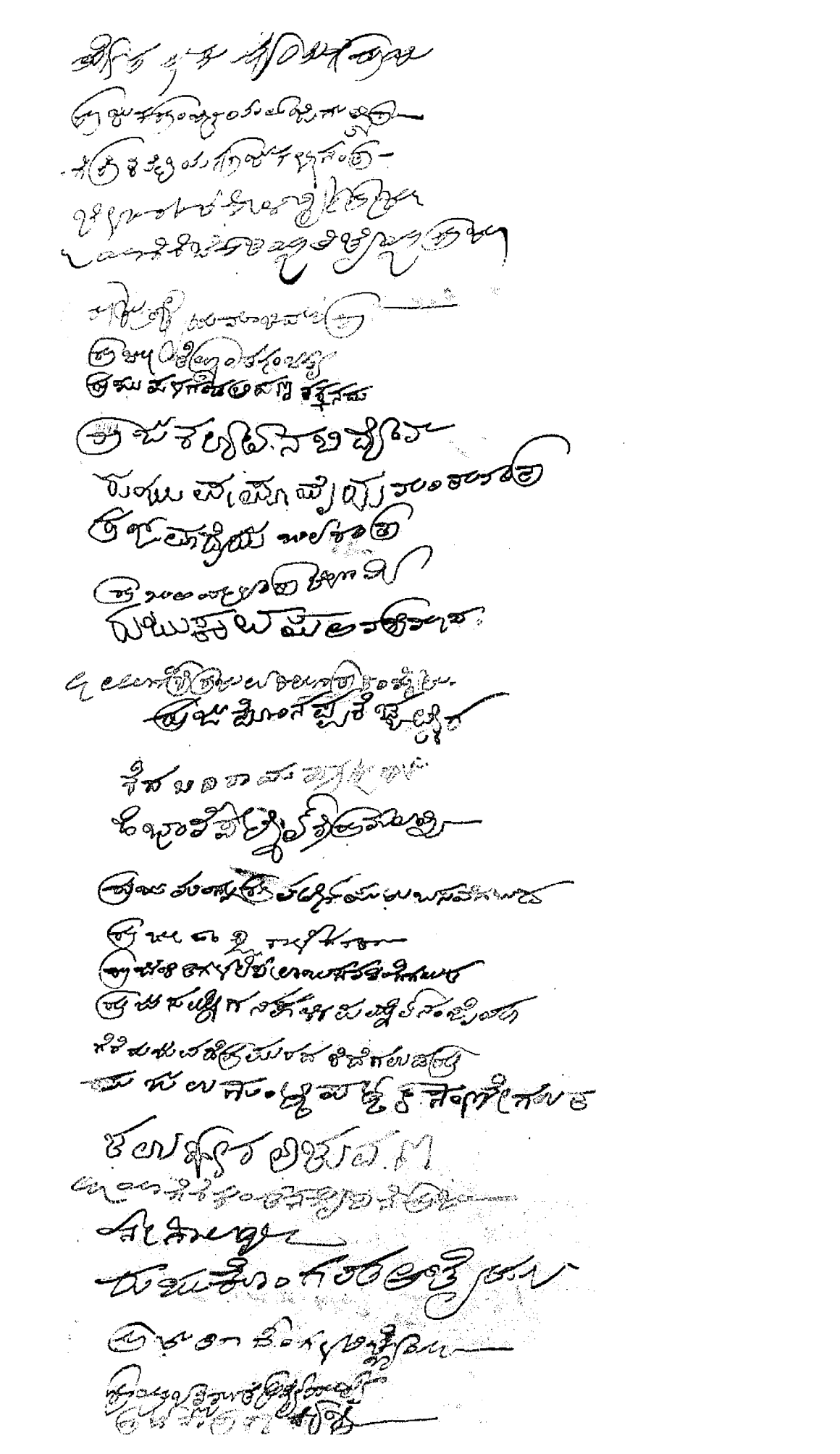
ಹಿಡಿಯುವಾಗ ಬಿಜ್ಜಿಪ್ಪರಕಾಲದಲ್ಲು ನಮನಲ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಮಶ್ಯಗಿ ಸಡಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ವಿಶೇಷ್ಣವಾಶಕಾಯಸ್ ಗಳ ನನಸು ನಂಮ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವದು.

ಈ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಸುಪ್ರೀಮ್ ಕಾರ್ಟಿನವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತಶಕದ ಪೂರ್ವಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ದೊರೆಗಳು ಯಿಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿದವರು ನಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಕಾರಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ: ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಳುವದರಿಂದ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಟಿನ ನ್ನು ಆನಮರಿಯಾದೆ ಪಡಿಸದೆ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಯೆನಮಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಮದ್ರಾಸು ಆಧಿಪತ್ಯದ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಗವರ್ನ ಮೇಂಟಿನವರು ಈ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರುಗಳು ಈ ದೇಶದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಸಂತೋಷಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಇದುವರೆಗು ಯಾರಿಂದಲಾದರೂ ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಅದರಂತೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ನಂಮದಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಸುಪ್ರೀಮ್ ಕಾರ್ಟಿನವರು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಮನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡುವದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಂಬುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಮದ್ರಾಸು ಆಧಿಪತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾದರೆ ಇದು ಯಿನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಆಡಳಿತವಿರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಈ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಈ ದೇಶದ ಜನಗಳು ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ವಿಷ್ಣು ಪಲ್ಲಟವಾಯಿತೆ ಎಂದು ಭಯಪಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನಂಮ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಯೆಷ್ಟೋ ಹಿತವಾಗಿ ರುವಾಗ ಸುಪ್ರೀಮ್ ಕಾರ್ಟಿನವರ ಪೋಷಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿರುವದೇ ನಮಗೆ ಹಿತಕರವಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೆ.

ನಂಮ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಆಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸುವ ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಅಶಕ್ತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಸ್ಥಾನ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ರಾಜನೀತಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

[illegible]



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c 49

Copy Draft to Madras 5
Foreign Dept. 1877. No. 448
From 6

To The Secretary to the
Government of India
Foreign Deptt
Simla

Dated 9th
Despatched 10th } October 1877
Received

Enclosures No. one

General No. 448
No. 6

In continuation of this
Office No 439/5 of 4th instt.
I submit the accompanying
copy of a petition addressed
to the Chief Court by the head
men of Coorg, regarding the
annexation of Coorg to the
Madras Presidency.

From Secretary to Govt of India

Papers indexed 14/11/77

53

No. 448.
6

Comg Ch: Commr. Office
Bangalore 4 October 187

To

The Secy: to the Govt of Ind
Foreign Department
Simla

Sir.

In continuation of
my letter No. 439 of 4th in
I am desired to forward
for submission to His
Excellency the Viceroy &
Governor General in Coun
the accompanying copy
of a petition addressed
to the Chief Commr by t
Representatives & Heads & Leaders in
Broadmen of Coorg
~~Subject of~~
~~the communication of Coorg~~
~~persons~~
~~to the Madras Presidency~~

& and transmitted herewith
the Copy of Coorg

I have &c
M
Secretary

P.S.
9/10

COORG DEPT. 1877

6

From J. C. Kinealy Esqr
Offg Secy: to the Govt of Id.
Home Dep^t.

Dated 12th December/77
Received 24
Registered

No. 2225-

Requests to visit the Kaadna
and the Hunters Encampments
of the Province of Coorg
may be influenced that
their wishes to regarding
the administration of Coorg
to the Princess Presidency
will be duly considered
when any scheme for the
transfer of the same under-
[illegible]

No. 2223.

6

From

J. O'Kinealy, Esqre,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To

The Chief Commissioner
of Coorg.

Dated Fort William, 14th December 1877.

Home Department. Sir,
Public.

I am directed to acknowledge your Secretary's letters noted on the margin, forwarding a petition from certain representative Headmen of the Province of Coorg, and a resolution passed at a general meeting of the Coorg Planters' Association, regarding the annexation of that Province to the Madras Presidency.

No. 432/5, dated 4th October 1877.
No. 448/6, dated 9th October 1877.

2. In reply I am to request that the petitioners may be informed that their interests will be duly considered

considered by the Government of India when any scheme for the transfer of Coorg to the Madras Presidency is under contemplation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedt. Servant,

James O'Kinealy

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

5306

1877.

From

To The Superintendent of Coorg

Dated 31st Decr

Despatched 3rd Jany 1878

Received

Enclosures No. One

General No. 580

No. 61

Forwards copy of letter No. 2225 dy 14th Novr 1877, from the Secy: to the Govt of India Home Depart.t & requests that the Headmen & the Planters Association may be informed that their interests regarding the annexation of Coorg to the Madras Presidency will be duly considered when any scheme for the transfer of the same is under contemplation

Chapter for note

Read

Genl No 580 / dy 31-12-77

Pro: of the Ch: Comm[r] of Cong

Read

Letter No 2225 dated 14th Dec 1877, requesting that the Head men and the Planters Association in Congo, may be informed that their interests ~~regarding the annexation of Congo, to the Madeira Presidency~~ will be duly considered when any scheme for the transfer of Congo to the Portuguese Government ~~the same~~ is under contemplation:

Ordered - That copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Superintendent of Ma[r]ine for communication to the Planters Association, and to the Head men of Congo, with reference to his letter No 386/259 dy 3rd October 1877.

Approved:

[illegible]
28.12.77

RJB.
26/12

To the Supt of Congo

D.P.B. 26/12

C 6/22
1880

8

From

To The Secretary to Govt of
Foreign Dept

Dated 16 April 1880

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 518
No. 8 } 1880

Proposals for the future
administration of
When Mysore shall
have been handed
over to the Native
Rule.

(In Secretary's copy) This letter received
from Mysore C.C.
Office. a copy
tion for Sec
Office rec'd

Copy.

Mysore Chief Commissioners Office
Dated Coloracamund 16th April 1880

No. 518.
G. S.

8

From

H. J. Cunningham, Esqr., Bo. C. S.
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of India
Foreign Department.

Sir,

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to bring to the notice of the Government of India that the approaching restoration of Mysore to Native Rule calls for an early decision of the question of the future administration of Coorg and on this subject I am to offer the following remarks and suggestions.

2. Coorg, since the expulsion of the Rajah in 1834, has been under the Commissioner (more recently Chief Commissioner) of Mysore who has been also Commissioner or Chief Commissioner of Coorg. On the restoration of Mysore, there will be no longer a Chief Commissioner of that Province but a Political officer will be appointed as Resident at the

Court

Court of the Maharaja of Mysore. Under these circumstances it appears to Mr. Gordon that in providing for the Government of Coorg there are but two courses open; either to place the Province under the Resident at Mysore, who should then be appointed Chief Commissioner of Coorg also, or to incorporate Coorg with the Madras Presidency.

The former plan, I am to say, recommends itself to Mr. Gordon as preferable on the following grounds. It will cause the least change and disturbance in the existing arrangements for conducting the business of Administration; and Mr. Gordon believes it will accord with the wishes alike of the Coorgs and of the influential and ever increasing body of European planters in that Province. In 1862 when the reorganization of the Mysore Commission was proposed by Mr. Bowring & sanctioned by Government, Coorg was made into a District of the Nilgiris Division of Mysore, but this provoked such a strongly pronounced expression of the feelings of the Coorgs, that the arrangement was reversed. Mr. Gordon

From Commissioner of Coorg Mysore No. 2, dated 20th May 1863, to the Secretary, Government of India Foreign.

From Secretary, Foreign Department, No. 369, dated 16th June 1863, to the Commissioner, Mysore.

is satisfied that it would be just as distasteful to the Coorgs of to-day to have Coorg formed into a District of Madras. The circumstances under which the British Government assumed the administration of their country render their desires of the Coorgs quite intelligible, whilst their steady loyalty, unswerving attachment and valuable assistance to the British Government in the troublous times past are additional reasons for compliance with their wishes where this can be done without disadvantage to general public interests.

4. Independently too of the inclinations of its inhabitants, the Government of Coorg by the Mysore Resident will prove Mr Gordon believes the most convenient arrangement that can be come to. The Province is small and easily managed, it measures only 1,572 Square miles, contains a population estimated at 168,312 Souls, has no large towns, Mercara the largest having a population of only 5,146, and it comprises only 6 Tahugs and 572 Villages. Mysore is adjacent to it, and all parts of Coorg are easily accessible from Mysore, and only from Mysore. One peculiar and important advantage too, which the administration of Coorg by the Resident at Mysore presents, is the com-

-parative

communication facility with which all questions connected with the Coffee industry would be disposed of, for Coorg depends mainly on Mysore for its labour.

5. In case the views which Mr Gordon has above expressed should commend themselves to the Government of India, I am directed to submit the following sketch of the principal modifications which will be rendered necessary in establishments, leaving the Lieutenant of detailed proposition statements, until the Government of India have decided the main question whether ~~the~~ Coorg shall be retained under the Government of India and administered by the Resident at Mysore or shall be transferred to the Government of Madras.

6. The Resident at Mysore being also appointed Chief Commissioner of Coorg, some small share of his salary should be as a matter of form debited to the Revenues of Coorg. His Secretary, who will also be Secretary for Coorg may also be partly paid by that Province. Hitherto, however, no part of the salary of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, or of his Secretary has been debited.

debited to Coorg. The present Office Establishment for the Chief Commissioner of Coorg can be placed, as it is, under the Resident.

7. The Judicial Commissioner of Mysore is now in the position of the High Court, except as regards European British subjects, for Coorg, and as long as the First Judge of the High Court about to be formed for Mysore remains an English Civil Servant of the British Government, he might with advantage continue to be also Judicial Commissioner of Coorg. In that case some proportion of his pay should be provided by the British Government, and an arrangement should be made at the time of the restitution of Mysore, to this effect. The work of the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg is very light, and hardly felt in addition to his duties as Judicial Commissioner of Mysore. An average of five years only gives one civil regular appeal (including miscellaneous) miscellaneous appeals (also including miscellaneous) petitions, criminal appeals, and twenty-two criminal revision cases annually.

8. If this suggestion be regarded, on technical grounds, as not free from objection, there remain two alternatives; either the Resident at Mysore

, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg may be appointed Judicial Commissioner of Coorg as well or the Madras High Court may be given jurisdiction throughout Coorg, in all cases, as it now does exercise jurisdiction with regard to European British Subjects.

7. The office of Superintendent of Coorg should be retained. The Superintendent should exercise revenue powers of a Collector directly under the control of the Chief Commissioner as he does now. In civil jurisdiction he may retain the powers conferred upon him by the Coorg Courts Act XXV of 1868, and in criminal matters he should be the Sessions Judge as well as Magistrate of the District, in which latter capacity, he need never try nor commit for trial. At present the Sessions Judge of the Nuggur Division of Mysore is Sessions Judge for Coorg too, but that is an arrangement which of course cannot be continued after the Revisation. For the Superintendent who now receives Rs:1200 a month, with his increased powers and responsibilities, Mr Gordon would suggest a salary of Rupees 1500 as suitable and not excessive.

The present 1st Assistant Superintendent is a Mahratta officer who was a First Class Assistant Commissioner

in the Mysore Commission and as such drew Rupees 800, a month. While employed in Coorg the difference between his pay and Rupees 600 the Sanctioned Scale for the First Assistant, was made up from Mysore and at present that sum is being paid as Compensation for loss of employment in the Mysore Commission under the orders of Government in the Foreign Department No. 2391 dated 29th October 1878. Considering the important work this officer will have to do in connection with the ever increasing European community in Coorg, the Chief Commissioner would like to say that he could not recommend a smaller Salary than Rupees 800. a month. The 1st Assistant Superintendents should, in Coorg Constants, be divested of all civil judicial powers and he might be made the Magistrate of a Division of a District, thus relieving the Superintendent of as much magisterial work as possible while leaving to him, at the same time, the general control of his District in this, as in other matters.

11. The Courts of the 2nd Assistant Superintendent and of the Tahsildars and Parpattegars may remain as defined in the Coorg Courts Act, an amendment of which in some respects may perhaps be proposed.

12. The items of increase in expenditure, which are pro-

posed

posed above, are but small, the addition to the Salaries of the Superintendent and the 1st Assistant aggregating 6,300 rupees a year only, and this the Province is well able to bear. Coorg yields a surplus of nearly two lakhs of rupees, and it has an expanding revenue. The surplus too is calculated after making allowance for expenditure on account of the Mercara Garrison, which, it is understood, if the recommendations of the Army Commission be adopted, will be greatly reduced if not altogether saved in future. I am to ask for an early decision of the question herein submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, Servant.

Sgd W. H. Cunningham

Secretary.

"True Copy."

No. 112/75.

Coorg Superintendent's Office,
Dated 26th May 1880

From,

The Superintendent,
of Coorg.

To,

The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner,
General Department
Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit an original letter dated 24th May 1880 received from the Honorary Secretary, Coorg Planters Association enclosing a Petition addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council praying that Coorg may not be annexed to the Madras Presidency when the Province of Mysore is given over to His Highness the Maha Raj

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
[illegible]
Superintendent

1880. 21-7-

From,

The Superintendent of Coorg

To,

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner

General Department

Bangalore.

Dated 26
Despatched } 28 May 1880.
Received 25-5-

Enclosures No. 2.

General No. 1112 / 75 } 1880-81.

SUBJECT.

Submits Petition from the Honorary Secretary Coorg Planters association praying that Coorg may not be annexed to the Madras Presidency.

The petition & addition sheets signed by all the landowners or their representatives & more signatures could have been got but time do not more signatures are necessary, not wanted

Forward to India

31/5

1/6
Draft
1/6

(X)
578/8 was a letter from the Mysore C & C's Office, of which nothing is known in Coorg Office.

Note copy put up

1/6

Letter to complete 578/8 of 16 April.

Forwarded by the CC to Govt for consideration. Memorial of the CC & Memorial from the European Planters of Coorg on the subject of the future administration of Coorg

After a recent enquiry first Govt have been in Coorg to any enforcement for comment on the recommendation.

Encl to 9

May 24th 1880

Mercara

To

The Chief Commissioner
Mysore & Coorg

Sir

I have the honor to request that You will be kind enough to forward the enclosed Petition to the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

I would also bring to Your notice that it is signed by all the Land owners of Coorg or their Representatives and that other signatures could have been obtained had there been more time for circulation

Hoping that the contents will meet with Your cordial Approval

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

C. J. Walton

Honorary Secretary
Coorg Planters Association

25

Encl to 9

Copy of the Coorg Planters' memorial addressed to the G-G. of India in C. —

(original sent to the India).

4/6/80.

Mercara
May 15th 1880.

To

The Most Noble
The Marquis of Ripon K.G.
Viceroy & G. G. of
India in
Council
Calcutta

The humble petition of the Undersigned,

Sheweth,

1. That your petitioners are
Gentlemen engaged in the rapidly
growing industry of Coffee Planting
in the Province of Coorg.

2. — That of a total assessment
for Coorg of Rs. 3,30,394 for 1878-79,
about half or Rs. 158,284 represents
the amount on coffee lands. —

3. That out of the total value
of all exports estimated at 37
Lakhs of rupees for 1878-79 no
less than 33 lakhs represented
the value of Coffee exported whi.

which amount has been largely
Exceeded in 1879-80. —

4. That these figures show the
very great importance of the in-
dustry in which the petitioners
are engaged. —

5. That your petrs. have ear-
=barked large fortunes in their
estates, and as shown above
contribute largely to the land
revenue, and the increasing
prosperity of the country. —

6. That they are vitally interested
in the question of the future Govt.
of the Province, and as large
land holders believe that
they are warranted in expressing
their views and wishes on the
subject. —

7. That the arrangement by
which the Govt. of Ceylon has hitherto
been administered by a Superin-
under

under the Ch: Com[r] of Mysore has worked on the whole satisfactorily but Y[r] petitioners think that a closer relations with the Supreme Government by means of a Supt[t] under its direct orders w[d] be avers more conducive to the growing prosperity of the Province. —

8— That they now hear with much apprehension and regret that at the close of the current Y[r] when the reunion of Mysore is effected, it is intended to hand over Coorg to the Govern[t] of Madras. —

9. That such an arrangement would be most injurious to the interests of the Province and of Y[r] petitioners, and w[d] also be one wh: the Coorgs themselves

P.T.O.

would deprecate in the strongest manner. —

'O. — That taking into consideration the wishes of the Coorgs themselves, your petitioners hope that the Supreme Govt. will think it advisable to draw closer the relations with this Province by placing the Supt. and Officers under the direct control of the Supreme Government.

1. — That should the Province become a mere appanage to a Madras Collectorate with its far distant Hd. Qrs. at Cotacamund, & perhaps fear the interests of the country & of the Planting Community wd. greatly suffer in as much as the Province wd. be only a very small and distant corner

corner of a very large Collectorate but should the Supreme Govt. find itself unable to comply with Yr petitioners' request of assuming the direct control of the Government of Coorg, Your petitioners hope that the present arrangement may be continued.

12. That the Resident of Mysore will have less business on his hands than the present Chief Comr of Mysore & Coorg, and will therefore be able to pay more attention to the wants of this Province than either the present Chief Comr or a Madras Collector.

13. That Yr petitioners therefore pray that when Mysore is restored to its Rajah, the Province of Coorg may continue an independent and distinct

Charge under the direct control
of the Supreme Government
or failing this under the Resident
of Ingoria. And your petitioners
as in duty bound will ever
pray. —

by Algo: Fennell
" E.A. Fennell
" A.R. Alston
" J Brennan
" C.L. Porteous
" A Walker
" R.A. Lloyd
his Steers

"Copy"

VI

File No 18 of 1884

Bundle of 1844. - CONTAINS A LETTER NO.21, of 1844, DATED THE 6th SEPTEMBER 1844, FROM MAJOR GENERAL CURTON AND THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REGARDING THE PAYMENT OF LUTCHMAN -- NARAIN, LATE DEWAN OF COORG.

1844

Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Office of the Resident in Mysore.

BRANCH.

Proceedings No. of the month of 191 .

Serial Nos. of File of 1844.

Proceedings number.	Subject and order.	Date of last order	Previous Proceedings.		
			Serial of Proceedings numbers and Branch.	File or month.	Year.
	Banishment of Lutchme Narain, late Dewan of Coorg.				

No 94

No 321 of 1846

From Major General Cubbon
Commissioner for the
Government of Mysore

To J. Currie Esquire
Secretary to Govt of India
Foreign Department
Fort William

Dated Bangalore 6th February 1846

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd ultimo No 1895, transmitting for my information and guidance Extracts from the letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors containing their observations and instructions in the case of Lachmee Bai Zaria, late ex Dewan of Coorg and in reply, to submit for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor

Genl

General of India in Council,
the following particulars, re-
lating to it.

2. The Honorable the
Court have been pleased to
convey in both letters their
Approval generally of the
Extent of punishment awarded
to Luchmee Narrain by the
Sentence of the Commissioner, viz.
Banishment for life from the
Coorg Territory, and Confiscation
of the Lands which he had there,
in addition to his removal from
the Office of Dewan, which
was accordingly carried into
Effect under the authority of
the Governor General in Council
to me in Sec.y Secretary Mac-
naghten's letter, dated the 22d
March 1838.—

3 For some years previous
to that date, the District of
Umer Poolca, in which
Luchmee

Lachmee Narrain professed Lands and Houses, had been annexed to the adjoining District of Canara in the Madras Provinces, and in Consequence it was not Competent to me to include them in the Sentence which I passed upon him. -

4. In Mr. Secretary Macnaughten's letter just quoted, there occurs the following passage "His Lordship &c. "assumes that Hunma Soolea, "is included under the designation of Coorg, and that his banishment from the latter place it is intended that the accused should be prohibited from returning to the former place also." -

5. Viewing this passage as Conveying His Lordship the Governor General's decision that the Sentence

apparent

against Lachmee Narrain
in Coorg, should extend to the
Canara Districts of Coorg, there
annexed to Canara, Stevens
omitted a Copy of the foregoing
Letter, together with a Statement
of the offences charged against
that Individual, and the
Sentence passed upon him,
to the Chief Secretary to the
Government of Fort St. George
for the information of the
Right Honorable the Governor
in Council, on the 14th April 1834
6. Canara received no Reply
to that Communication, and
Canara no certain information
whether any Steps were taken
in Consequence of it, by the
Madras Government, Applicable
to the Principal Collector of
Canara on the Receipt of your
Letter under Reply, to inform
me whether Lachmee Narra

had been banished from Unnee Coolea in his District, and deprived of the Lands which he held there. That Gentleman states in his reply, that Lachmee Narrain was deprived of his land, and banished from Unnee Coolea by the Orders of Government in April 1839, and that he now resides at Meldoor, Company District of Lemon or Eight Miles distant from Unnee Coolea.

4th

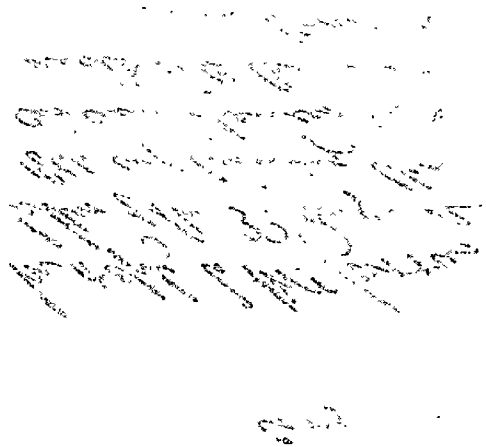
4. That a Lease in Lease or other authority that the above individual has bought land at Meldoor distant about 3 Miles from the limits of Coolea, which yields a Rent of Rupees 80 to Government, and that he lives in easy circumstances. Further,

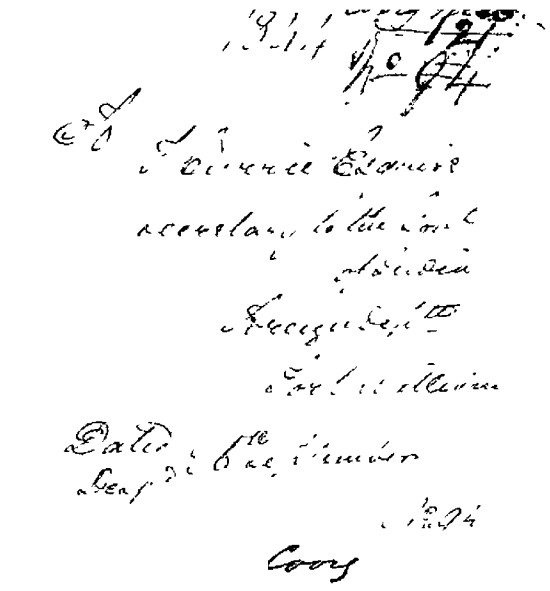
that

that some of his relatives
are now holding the lands
on Rent, in Coorg proper,
which formerly belonged
to Ducknee Naranaiah or
Eram Timme. and are
occupying his house in the
same place, which was not
confiscated with the lands.
8 His Sole Conspiracy
both to destroy his Colleague
the faithful Dewan Poorna,
and with other Royal Chiefs,
and the National Character
generally, have rendered such
a Character object of
such deep rooted detestation
in this Coorg Country, that
he could not, if he desired,
make his appearance with
out danger to his life.

Bangalore
6th September
1841

Mac





In reply to Mr. Curries
letter of the 3rd August
1866, explaining the
circumstances con-
-nected with the case
of Lachmy Narain,
late Dewan of Coorg,
and the present
condition of their
widow children —

Later Proceedings.

Proceedings No.	Branch.	Month.	Year.

Old Records.

File No. 87

Collection No.

19

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-

Subject.

Dewan Latchmenarain.

Memorandum on the findings of the panchayat assembled for the trial of -----.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.—Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-8-34—30,000

Table of contents. p.87 of O.R.

Captain Le Hardy's memorandum No.32 dated the 6th January 1838 on the findings of the Panchayat assembled for the trial of Dewan Latchminarain.

46

The following observations are
submitted upon the passing of the Amendment
proposed for the Trade of Dist. of Columbia,
(Washington).

First Change.

The Commissioners (upon)
by changing Rock Creek and Potomac
Canal Company, but that the money required
being wanted for the liquidation of claims, now
pending against the Corporation of Washington
&c. Rock Creek and Potomac Canal Company
should be repaid the amount paid
into the Treasury &c. and the
Canal then reconveyed to the Corporation
of Washington (upon the payment of
said sum to the Rock Creek and Potomac
Canal Company).

The Trustees of Rock Creek and Potomac
Canal Company (upon the payment
of the money) convey the Canal
to the Corporation of Washington
(upon the payment of the money)

in no way to disprove the charge brought against Lieutenant Bird & the aggravated circumstances. — J. Mullah was not a trustworthy person, nor was upon either Statement any reliance could be placed, the necessity for surgery became the greater. — The only excuse, indeed, which could be found for Lieutenant Bird's unjustifiable conduct in leaving Eaton was to ascertain the correctness of J. Mullah's report, & would be the fact of his having had cause to place confident confidence in his statement. — But Lieutenant Bird must certainly be, say, that the man who made the statement to J. Brown, was a person whose report ought to be trusted — and this is frequently disputed. — By any reminding him of the result of the enquiry made into a similar report, which he had brought us about a year before, his reply was that the man who brought him that story was a stranger, & whom he knew nothing. but that this excuse was

Lieu Command, or a man employed about his
Horses, I forgot which, when he had long
Reconnoitred and duly weighed the guilty defendant,
replied. —

In regard to the differences known
by the Commissioners, that the explanations might
be correct, because it corresponds with the
Information received from Captain Watkins and
Mr Enright to the Vice President of Guiana, but
others, that the stone which Watkins brought me,
differs very materially from
that which I have in case to compare, and
communicated to Sir Robert Schomburgk. — There
is more a word in dialect Indians, or so,
but having [illegible] the Soubadan Pointed
and the Corpo Corsan allegiance to Brazil,
or Portuguese on the Lt Branches. — now it
there seems to believe that any communication
of the Point was ever made by Sir Robert Schomburgk
yet it appeared by many statements, and also
by Colonel Barata & that Mr Brown &
Thompson of the report brought by Mr
Brown Watkins on the meeting of

the 5th December, and this having made this false accusation against the Soubadar Biddiah forms the main part of the charge

Adverting to certain statements in my letters of the 15th December 1836 and 21st August 1837, in regard to the reports brought me by Lokhumanaiu and Seena on the morning of the 5th December, the Commissioners observe, "that Lokhumanaiu states that "he only mentioned what he had learnt from "Seena, that Muddiah had gone proposing "to accept bribes from contractors, but "that he did not say that he had exacted "Muddiah denied, and that he only mentioned "that Muddiah had returned, but he did "not mention Muddiah statement to be "correct that he had exacted Pandiah and "that he had since paid that he found "no people near Pattumadai Tower and mere "mentioning of unimportances instead of Lokhumanaiu "mentioning facts as reported - According to "these facts stand contradicted in every branch "of evidence, as no complaints to any such "thing as stated

[illegible]

In reference to ancient observations,
I can only say that the magnificence made on
my mind by what I beheld was such,
and especially by the immense, massive stone
called the altar of the Great Square of the Sun,
inferior in the Quichua, that I cannot describe
the extent of anything in words. — It seemed
reflected me, that the Spaniards would have
been more sure and minutely employed,
that the Peruvians had gone without,
behaved, and continued the Republic with
the Indians in the meaning that the
Europeans were ready to give, and among
to on the first opportunity. — Respectfully
Remember this unfortunate Native Indian
had actually been used — Now and then
that the Declaration of Indian and
Europeans to Spaniards — one of
the Incas were engaged with the Spaniards
Peruvians — these facts were related to the
causes of the examinations on the Spaniards
by — Spaniards with Peruvians united. The

Afterwards were brought over, on being questioned
afterwards, precluded on the ground of their
ignorance of Windowitness, not to be aware
of what was said. — Strong, although
perfectly conversant with Bundawitness,
shall understand that language sufficiently
well to have been able to give evidence on
the subject, if he had chosen to do so. —

In regard to Tedderminnan's
not having personally questioned Mullah on
the morning, nor again on meeting him on
his way home from the Corroboree in the
evening, and having afterwards obtained from
four natives his own account; the Commissioner
does not consider that it appears that while
Tedderminnan was coming on the road
with Bungan, he did not enquire of Mullah
personally, being afforded with Bungan,
who Strong mentioned to have obtained Mullah
and everything from him as Tedderminnan
then must have the was informed of on the
morning, it appears the Bungan would

"8 o'clock on account of his meals, and drew
"the Gentlemen afterwards before 9 o'clock, &c.
"therefore it is impossible to determine
"whether Lobkowitzmann agreed only as much
"as he had learnt from Breitkopf or whether
"he exaggerated this case."

The Privilege does not
here entitle a single Remark, Lobkowitzmann
was unsufficient conduct on the morning of the
5th December in neglecting to send for
Muller, or take any other measures for
ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the
report, that apparently rest satisfied with
his own explanation, namely that he Lobkowitz
"was misinformed by Some Bad Musical Ad-
"vice to hasty further intelligence, and that
"as it appeared to be a matter of importance,
"he should himself informed the Gentlemen,
"of which he was much desired to direct
"for Muller" as if any other person was
known sufficiently that Muller had been
gone, more over, or no of all cases,

ul all de Sylo that a minor attending was needed to the report of a pilot on which his course is immediate destruction was inevitable, would need guide for instruction before adopting any precautions for the security of the vessel, or for ascertaining the exact nature of the threatened danger. —

Whilst the Commissioners remaining not satisfactory the excuse "that he was afraid of small dangers" offered by Lieutenant Fox for not sending any pilots to Mr Clark's aid, meeting him in the evening, after all still more extraordinary. — The addition of this excuse by Mr Commissioner Hamilton manifestly confirmed the unfavourable nature of Mr Clark's report. — Signals only have been regarded by them in the light of trifling affairs, and examinations made which, whether made a few hours sooner or later would make no difference — Can officers by forget that Lieutenant Fox pretends that he can reason to believe the report [illegible]

Sevra had communicated in the morning — that they themselves found it might have been true — and that this report threatened the destruction of citizens, and, Lebatteux assured some existence. — That true, at most simply justified to say that the attack might be made — the hour, said to have been fixed upon at 12 o'clock, it might but it might take place sooner. — Lebatteux's residence is not more than five or three hundred yards from the wall and close to the road by which the insurgents might be expected to advance, and he of course would therefore be one of the first to fall into their hands. — Even the Commissaires of police might have suffered, but many more could be depended by Lebatteux, some expressions of animosity and contempt of each individual — Lebatteux to himself of the town and that there were the slightest grounds for — declaring the story — or that we had brought of having the Prussians before marching

he should go home, bathe, and then eat down
quietly, with a good appetite to eat his meals!
Lebaudy's conduct in omitting to make
these enquiries is scarcely altogether to be
considered to be merely accredited to their
having appeared unnecessary.

Observing the report of the
Inn Keeper mentioned Eight Pounds &
Pocketbook Letters and papers contained
of the minimum value of Two or three
pounds Sterling which should now
delivered in Lebaudy's house - while
they labour to show the probability of his
having been brought to me an hour sooner
than is stated in my letter. - The mischief
was done by 8 o'Clock, by which hour
arrangements had been completed for
defeating the attack. The difference therefore
between 9 and 10 o'clock could make no
difference. -

If Moulton had been brought to
me the moment he returned as suspected by

requested he should be, there would have been ample time to have admitted of many skirmishing lines in front, and the advance and back to open preparations would have been made to repel the expected attack. no advance would have been ventured, that would probably have altogether failed in its object. Butterbatches might be the keeper of the information sketched from Moultak, after open preparations had been made, by which nothing the step had been taken, and would not be achieved. Pedrinezzar was aware of this, and of the importance of the lines having entered the Pass. Moultak was known there. He knew well that Cavicken, above all things to avoid showing a want of confidence in the Ranger. — Disregarding as did the story which he had brought home about them and Moultak, had especially alarmed, since the unanswering notice any account to make the report plausible. On his leaving me in the afternoon, I repeated [illegible]

and expressing to him how anxious I felt to
that no delay should take place, begged
that he would send me the earliest information
that reached him, and bring or send Mullah
to me, as soon as he arrived. — He never
have sent Mullah nor have seen me afterwards,
and supposing the excuse "that he was too
busy to examine him in person" to be
a valid one, certainly was there to have
prevented his sending him to me unrequested.

It is strange that the Court
should have omitted to ask question Lalchand
material on this point. — There is every reason
to suppose from Mullah's evidence that
not a single question ever put to him by
Lalchand respecting the cause of his sending
him on his way home, to bring him
here to me, for no communication appears
to have taken place between them, even
after he had finished his meal. — Such
being the case, there could be no objection
to Lalchand sending him unattended by
any

had been assembled for repelling the attack,
and his having so, and also withdrawing
the confederation brought by Ranahar Gunthakar,
admits, I think, of only one construction, namely
that the main object which he had in view
from the first, was to occasion a misapprehension
of what, which in giving importance to
Cathiawar pretensions, would at the same
time betray a want of confidence on the
Coast Powers, and other officers, that could
scarcely fail to alienate their attachment,
to our Government. —

In reference to the observation
of the Panchayet regarding the number of troops
they "that people state variously that is 1000,
"2000, 3000 and Upwards. this seems to
"be explained on the word "great number" a
"number unknown" ... I can only suppose
the witness that is referred to the moderate,
of a number of undisciplined Cathiawar troops
that were known that 300 or 400 men of the
attacked had assembled, and that not half a
dozen of these were armed. —

The Coroner concluded their
proceedings on the first stage, by finding,
"That it was not proved that Letchmenarain
"was aware of the report being false when
"it was communicated to him at 12 o'Clock on
"the day of the 12th December 1836 and that
"with respect to the conclusion that he ought
"have ascertained before 10 o'clock on the night
"that the report was false, when he again reflected
"the circumstance to me, it appears, from
"certain facts adduced on the finding, that he
"was aware that there were no men collected
"at Ramchunder's house on the 5th December,
"but it does not shew that he was aware
"of the multitude of the story, that a great
"number of men were assembled, and that
"the Soudadan Reddiah was employed with
"them" and stating these circumstances into
consideration they argued them of the first
head of the charge —

In arriving at these conclusions

the Punchayet appear to have altogether overlooked the fact of Lt Cheveranaiu being an officer, holding a responsible and confidential situation whose duty it was not only to communicate Sheorai report to me, but to adopt every means in his power, to ascertain what foundation there was for it, and that on failing to do so he became guilty of, a breaking his trust.—

The office of Dewan in Coorg has always been a very misrepresented one.— Under the Rajah's Government the discretion of the Dewan appears to have extended to those affairs, and since the transfer of the Country to our Government they have always been allowed to exercise their own discretion in all cases to fully as great an extent as formerly. Any interference with them has never existed except in particular cases, to the exclusion of the superior authority of their proceedings would they have been held responsible, always.

considered themselves responsible for the due execution of the Laws, and for the adoption of such measures as appeared to them best calculated to obtain accurate information on all points connected with the peace of the Country. — It has certainly been customary to refer to me for authority or orders, in sending persons to seek for information; and especially in emergent cases such as that now under consideration. —

Having the conduct of the Warrant I obtained necessary therefore, in this official capacity, the fruit of his former labors, no steps to ascertain the degree of credibility due to Mullah's report, & made Statement of the grounds entertained. I am not prepared to affirm positively, that Mr Lalor was that he had sent such a number of individuals, but I am of opinion as regard at the time was — much certainly that he had done so, and sufficiently numerous desiring persons to

Land.

laid out other persons along the Bannigy and Sommarsett roads, by which he stated that the party under the Dhurbaya Venkatajah was to advance, or was advancing. — Considering these reports were afterwards despatched in the same direction, without Letchmanarain being apprised of the circumstance, in order to check the account supposed to have been sent by him. — From the apparent confirmation given by one of these men who had been sent towards Bodawah's house, and who returned about two o'clock that induced the Officers Commanding to make preparations for repulsing the attack. —

But passing over Letchmanarain's unaccountable conduct in the morning, no certain reason is to be found for his having neglected to examine Mudlak on returning home on his way down in the evening. — The plea offered, that he was apprehended with danger, is too absurd to merit

considerations, which ought to be considered that the
honour and dignity of hundreds, even of
States, of the respective owners have, and that
very considerable embarrassment and em-
-barrassment would result from the adoption
of precautionary measures to repel the attack,
if it were not so. The first thoughts of a
faithful steward of Government on seeing
the Letter, would surely have been to examine
how, and what words it was written, who might be
at Leon and Seville, and to endeavour by every
means in his power, to ascertain what de-
-tachment might be placed on the route that
he had communicated to Genoa on the, a
circumstance, and regarding which it was now
all important soon to obtain further intelligence
before night fall. — Between Leon and
Zamora which road crosses the 5th
December, that of Leon is shorter, it
corresponds, in every way, with that zealous
and honest discharge of duty, which ought

do

be expected from a responsible and confidential
Officer, devoted to the interests of Government.
Do not the words of his act, one like, or
contrary, tend to prove a fixed determination,
to mislead, confuse and embarrass the
Government in the very exercise of his
powers?

The letter marked A contains a
warning that was not attended, perhaps some
destruction, was threatened by the enemy
to be expected to the town about to take
place; is altogether too circumstantial to be
accounted for, if it be supposed that he
placed the slightest confidence in Mullady's
report - or even if it be supposed that he
attached no importance whatever to it -
In the first case, the adoption of precautions
for his own safety and that of his family,
would scarcely have been overlooked - and
some little anxiety at least have been
shown to ascertain the extent and exact

nature of the conspiratory language, and in the other case, certainly alone, of no better motive, could have hardly failed to endeavour from him to find at least a few questions to elucidate. The only inference to be drawn from his having omitted to do so, is that he himself had concocted the exaggerated story, which Mallet was no doubt ordered to give, and had therefore nothing to learn by questioning him. I may here observe that Colonel Maransin took no precautions, that I was aware of, for the security of his family or property on the night of the 5th December, and that no light in his house could be seen outside of the court.

I noticed however of regarding Colonel Maransin as an officer holding a high responsible situation, the Commissioners have apparently considered me the legate of an unconcerned individual, having nothing nothing at stake, and as an irresponsible

officer.

Officer, whose duty was confined to the mere execution of such orders, as might be given him, considering his conduct in the latter character, there may not have been evidence to show that he was aware of the report, as being a falsehood, when he communicated it to me in the morning of the 5th, and respecting any statement upon to convict him of having told me a deliberate falsehood on the evening — but Lutchmunarsun is charged with having abused his trust, being my officer in confidential public employ, and received here as such, and as a responsible officer, whose duty it was particularly to report to me, what had been communicated to him by Mullah, but also to adopt every means in his power to ascertain the correctness of the report. I must confess myself at a loss to understand on what grounds the Punchayet have acquitted him, considering the very strong presumptive proof of his having previously

received ans... Instructed, by his having altogether
omitted, on the occasion, to take any steps to
ascertain the extent degree of credit owed due to
the exaggerated report, which he transmitted, and
by his neglecting to question Mr Maitland, when
he could have no very easy access from Mr. —
Ordered, on the occasion, by his misunderstanding
the information afforded by Mr Smith Goodfellow —
by his detaining Mr Bell, until the information
had been completed to reflect the expected intended —
and by his causing to pass Cash at Argyle, with —
a report contrived on investigation to have not take
a deliberate false bank. —

Second Charge

From the general tenor of the Letters from Barrackpore to Commissariat dated 9th January, and one or two others, it does not appear, as the Commissariat alleges, that Sir Archibald Campbell or Colonel Maxwell understood Lieutenant Colonel Lowndes the Commissary General, to have in general, any other Letters, orders. Which tends to show that the greatest caution was observed by both of them in recording the execution of any arrangements not within the limits of their Military duties, lest they should be subjected to the responsibility or punishment for neglect of duty. For reference in all important subjects, reference is made to the usual communications of a confidential nature, and there is a degree of mystery in the whole of all their communications which is not to be found in Letters on Business

directed. — The letter communicating the Resolution of Council for information on the above circumstances. — The circumstances stated to be enquired into, were Colonel [illegible] not having been brought to trial.

The letter to the Commissioners dated the 3rd February enclosed to Sir [illegible] Commissioners Copy of their instructions relating to the Plots Accounts, & the Commissioners accounts for discharging pensioned soldiers, by which it appeared that the Lord Lieutenant had made a report of a similar plot before, and apprehended that it should be the Duke of Ormonds Instructions, and were with my general wish to publish and the Protestants might thereby escape, and this would lead to serious consequences, and further of the Protestants should not be apprehended in consequence of the report being made public, he feared the result would be fatal to

[illegible] and from these observations, the
Captain could ascertain the distance [illegible]
to each of the [illegible] on the Coast and
the Sandwich Islands. — But as they [illegible]
[illegible] would be necessary with a [illegible]
[illegible] of Longitude. —

Lieutenant Kotzebue [illegible]
Sandwich Islands [illegible] [illegible]
that the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]
from Asia, and [illegible] [illegible]
the existence of [illegible] [illegible]
not be considered [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
of the Russians, but [illegible]
Lieutenant Kotzebue [illegible]
[illegible] Captain [illegible]
to ascertain [illegible] [illegible]
Speculations from Asia [illegible]
to ascertain [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
which had given rise to the [illegible]
Sandwich [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] — namely the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

exaggerated report, which he brought us on the morning of the 3rd December — his with-holding the information which was brought by Bareekar Gentkapah early in the afternoon — his detaining Mullah for five hours after the positive orders which had been given him to send him home, knowing as he did the very great anxiety which had been expressed, both by myself and Col. Bath to see Mullah before daridz and the conversations afterwards with the [illegible] report —

As to what he says about the misrepresentations of the other Deewans it must be clear, that he never could really have supposed his disgrace attributable to them, as he was suspended from office on the evidence of his most intimate friends Goona and Bareekar Gentkapah and that of Mullah, a man in his own employ. —

It suited his purpose, and that of his party, however, to make it appear that persons were exposed to danger

by

by affording information to the Secretary, and
that he and the Governor appear to have taken
themselves for granted in executing the objects
of such knowledge under the Treaty. — A
report of these matters was accordingly
prepared, & the execution of the Treaty of
the Confederation in Canada —

The Commissioners have not noticed
the answers which were given to them
given to the 3rd paragraph of their letter. Some
Communications of the 3rd February. — These answers
appeared to them to be evasive, & they were
sent to the Governor, & the Commissioners
on those points — A note was in consequence
the instructions which the Governor,
regarding Commissioners, and the extent
and nature of the arrangements, mentioned
the Commissioners letter of the 20th January
and which representations, the Commissioners
[illegible] to have communicated
to them communicated — which represented,
that circumstances [illegible] on receipt of their
letter by the Commissioners, the answer, [illegible]

longer when attended to, to the Commissioners.—

In regard to the observations of Lieut Colebrooke who received a blow through want of precaution: I have already stated that he was fully aware that the water, in consequence of the flood had not been the cause of his disgrace — If he had really wished to bring it to notice there were many ways in which he might have done so, without exposing himself to the slightest danger — He might have collected a few of the natives with him — or might have sent to the Commissioners, Secretary or Assistant an account of the nature of the danger, and the cause which rendered him to do so by his orders, or he might, through his Havildar, Subadar or an inhabitant of Mangalore, or his friend Hyder Saboo of the same place, have given a hint, which would direct the attention of the Collector of Canara to proceed in person. — There could at all events be

no danger on the adoption of the cable course,
that recommended might be, and
addressed to prove that the currents and
soundings of the coast had existed to prevent
the execution of the scheme—and from
even the knowledge of Sabrina's shoals
after being in almost daily communication,
could have for upwards two years, & a half
that he should have ever suspected its existence
which the directions of the chart afforded
him of obtaining a restoration of many of
the land mark recently favoured us—

That he should have neglected
and does not have mentioned the letter,
brought to Lloyds Coffee House, by
Captain Swinburne has always wanted
the Publicity and notoriety which
on his Arrival at the home Station would
have given to his discoveries to the enquiries
from the Admiralty, and Merchants, Traders
Underwriters &c &c that Letter, and
that Memorandum, in his own writing,

destroyed the medium which could conduct it.—
The Despatches would spread the way Readiness,
and of the Letter that have in his Pocket
no doubt have been shown me.— There could
be no reason why it should have been
withheld by the Prosecution, and Mr. Lewis
of the other Letters, which were found in
it— none in which there was reason to believe
that Wilson would have asserted that it
had been destroyed, if it had not been
considering that the general tenor of that
Evidence is favourable to Petitioner.—

Petitioner also states that
on the 21st of August he was informed for
the first time, & it was confirmed by his brother
Marshall being sent to Newgate by the Sheriffs
There is every reason to suppose that he
would have been finally acquitted
circumstances before the Lord Mayor
Report of Campbell's death was not
known in circulation on Saturday the 30
5th of April and it is not likely that he
should

should have been Majesty on appearance of the
enclosed, the greatest method he appeared to have,
for the subject to some independent Gentleman
whom that he was not to

That the Commissioners should Examine
Persons upon Oath, and Witnesses,
viz. the Corporation all may come under
to prove Delinquencies, Applications, or the
like will show the manner which they were,
and recourse to the order to Persons shew.

That each may Regulating Persons to Commissioners
to Collectors, every Year to Commissioners,
who do appoint the Collectors of Corporations
on the Lords, or such other Persons
as may Examine.

That Commissioners and Collectors
of this Kingdom may be Justices of Peace
for the Counties, Cities, and Towns
where they Reside.

That all Persons who shall be
Examined, shall Swear, or make Affirmation
to their Knowledge, or Belief, as the Case
shall require.

That the Commissioners and Collectors
may Administer the Oaths
to the Deponents.

That Commissioners and Collectors
may Appoint Clerks, and Assistants
to Examine Witnesses, and Persons
to be Examined.

Transcribed from the Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America in Congress assembled on the 4th July 1776 and the Constitution of the United States of America ordained and established by the People of the United States in Congress assembled on the 17th September 1787 and the Amendments thereto proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article. I.

Section. 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section. 2.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section. 3.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section. 4.

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section. 5.

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section. 6.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section. 7.

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by three fourths of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section. 8.

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section. 9.

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section. 10.

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article. II.

Section. 1.

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section. 2.

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section. 3.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section. 4.

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article. III.

Section. 1.

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section. 2.

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section. 3.

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article. IV.

Section. 1.

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section. 2.

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section. 3.

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section. 4.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

The Word, "the," being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, the Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, the Words "is tried" being interlined between the eighth and ninth Lines of the second Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the seventeenth and eighteenth Lines of the second Page.

Attest William Jackson Secretary

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the 17th day of September in the Year of our Lord 1787 and of the Independence of the United States of America the 12th In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names

Go. Washington Presidt and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire John Langdon Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts Nathaniel Gorham Rufus King

Connecticut Wm Samuel Johnson Roger Sherman

New York Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey Wil: Livingston David Brearley Wm Paterson Jona: Dayton

Pennsylvania B Franklin Thomas Mifflin Robt Morris Geo. Clymer Thos FitzSimons Jared Ingersoll James Wilson Gouv Morris

Delaware Geo: Read Gunning Bedford jun John Dickinson Richard Bassett Jaco: Broom

Maryland James McHenry Dan of St Thos Jenifer Danl Carroll

Virginia John Blair James Madison Jr.

North Carolina Wm Blount Richd Dobbs Spaight Hu Williamson

South Carolina J. Rutledge Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Charles Pinckney Pierce Butler

Georgia William Few Abr Baldwin

Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Article. I.

Congress shall make no Law respecting an Establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free Exercise thereof; or abridging the Freedom of Speech, or of the Press; or the right of the People peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of Grievances.

Article. II.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the Security of a free State, the right of the People to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article. III.

No Soldier shall, in time of Peace be quartered in any House, without the Consent of the Owner, nor in time of War, but in a manner to be prescribed by Law.

Article. IV.

The right of the People to be secure in their Persons, Houses, Papers, and Effects, against unreasonable Searches and Seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable Cause, supported by Oath or Affirmation, and particularly describing the Place to be searched, and the Persons or Things to be seized.

Article. V.

No Person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous Crime, unless on a Presentment or Indictment of a Grand Jury, except in Cases arising in the Land or Naval Forces, or in the Militia, when in actual Service in time of War or public Danger; nor shall any Person be subject for the same Offence to be twice put in Jeopardy of Life or Limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a Witness against himself, nor be deprived of Life, Liberty, or Property, without due Process of Law; nor shall private Property be taken for public Use, without just Compensation.

Article. VI.

In all Criminal Prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public Trial, by an impartial Jury of the State and District wherein the Crime shall have been committed, which District shall have been previously ascertained by Law, and to be informed of the Nature and Cause of the Accusation; to be confronted with the Witnesses against him; to have Compulsory Process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his Defence.

Article. VII.

In Suits at common Law, where the Value in Controversy shall exceed twenty Dollars, the right of Trial by Jury shall be preserved, and no Fact tried by a Jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the Rules of the Common Law.

Article. VIII.

Excessive Bail shall not be required, nor excessive Fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual Punishments inflicted.

Article. IX.

The Enumeration in the Constitution, of certain Rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People.

Article. X.

The Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People.

Article. XI.

The Judicial Power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in Law or Equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any foreign State.

Article. XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their Ballots the Person voted for as President, and in distinct Ballots the Person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct Lists of all Persons voted for as President, and of all Persons voted for as Vice President, and of the Number of Votes for each, which Lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates and the Votes shall then be counted;—The Person having the greatest Number of Votes for President, shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if no Person have such Majority, then from the Persons having the highest Numbers not exceeding three on the List of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall chuse immediately, by Ballot, the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not chuse a President whenever the right of Choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the Case of the Death or other Constitutional Disability of the President.—The Person having the greatest Number of Votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed, and if no Person have a Majority, then from the two highest Numbers on the List, the Senate shall chuse the Vice President; A quorum for the Purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole Number of Senators, and a Majority of the whole Number shall be necessary to a Choice. But no Person constitutionally ineligible to the Office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

of some slaves who had absconded. — And Sarah C
Bennett examined on the 4th of the same month
says that both of them (meaning the said Negroes)
belonging to this Town, on the month of March
last and this said examinant further says that they left
their abode about 12 o'clock on the day, mentioning the
former thought. Thereupon the Chairperson ordered this
affidavit of Thomas Brooks jun. to be read, which
was done accordingly, and the Defendant not appearing
or in order offering to challenge the affidavit on the
behalf of plaintiff. — Whereupon Thomas Brooks
told them. The Court then unanimously ordered
& adjudged that the said Negroes Sarah & Mary
Ann of the said Town. — And the Court ordered
that the said Defendant do pay the plaintiff
costs of suit taxed at the sum of £ 3 . 3 .
Thomas Brooks and Sarah C Bennett
being duly sworn deposeth & saith that
they saw the said Negroes on the 4th day
of March last and that they left their abode
about 12 o'clock on the day and never
returned the same afternoon. Whereupon Sarah C
Bennett and Sarah Brooks also appeared
and the Defendant not appearing or
proceeding to challenge the said
Negroes, and the Court being satisfied
that the said Negroes left their abode
as aforesaid, Thereupon Thomas Brooks,
and Sarah C Bennett being duly sworn
deposeth & saith that they saw the said
Negroes on the 4th day of March last
and that they left their abode about
12 o'clock on the day and never returned
the same afternoon. — And thereupon

neighbourhood of Bodenwerder [illegible]

"our after my daughter. Hold him to bear these
"persons as accused." The number of persons mentioned
in Bampfylde Letter of the 29th January is three
and Lewis's examination on the 25th
previous of his examination also states that the
information which he then gave him to
effect was the names of three individuals
about Exeter who were unfriendly to the
measures in which he was employed & the
names of those persons who he said
could give information of the
movements of the Rebels, namely Hall
Gibbs & Collings who resided in Exeter &
who were described to Lewis as being the most
[illegible] — he understood Hall had been
taken up but that the others were at large
& Lewis says he told Bampfylde one of the most
desperate characters in the Rebellion of this
description was Hall & that he was
[illegible] of the Rebels, he thought
[illegible] Bampfylde that he had
[illegible] Hall & that he was
[illegible] Hall

1838

(a)

Office of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

_____ Branch.

Proceedings No of the month of

Serial Nos. 10-17 of File 86 of 190—. 85

Proceedings number.	Subject and order.	Date of last order.	Previous Proceedings. Serial or Proceedings numbers and Branch	File or month.	Year.
	Letter No.245/16 D/ 1st June 1880 to the Govt of India submitting a memorial addressed to H.E. the Viceroy and Governor in Council by the Planters Association in Coorg on the future administration of that Province.				
	Letter No.114/77 D/ 22nd May 1880 from the Supt. of Coorg submitting petition from the Coorg Headmen praying that their country may not be annexed to the Madras Presidency.				
	Letter No.312/1 D/ 14th June 1880 forwarding the memorial from the Coorgs, to the Govt of India				
	Letter No.914 I.P. D/ 6th Nov. 1880 from Govt. of India calling for a proper statement				
	Letter No.7411/G.136 D/ 8th Feby. 1881 to the Govt. of India submitting, with remarks, a proposition statement of the changes in the establishments of Coorg when its administration shall be severed from that of Mysore.				
	Letter No.1396 D/14th Sep. 1881 from Govt. of India sanctioning the increase of the Coorg Secretariat's establishments and enclosing copy of a despatch to H. M. Secy. of state Re the other proposals recommended.				
	Letter No.2093 D/ 22nd Dec. 1881 from Govt of India forwardingcopy of a despatch from the Secy. of State, sanctioning the proposals re Coorg appointments.				
	Letter No.325 D/ 14th April 1881 from Govt. of India approving of the arranggement that the administaration of Coorg shall form part of the charge of the officer appointed as the Resident in Mysore.	S.N.7			

J.
E75

Coorg

1880

To. Secy: Incoa.
H R J A Dept.
Simla

Despd 1st June
Despd — 4th "

R. P. 245
Mda. 16

Encl. 2

Solicits a recommd
addressed to H.S. the
V. C. G. in C by Mr.
Saunders Esqre & in reply
the future address
Chief Commr —

Coorg Chief Commissioner's Office

Memorandum 18th January

No. 245 Dept. 4"
76

To

The Secretary to the Govt of In
H.R.A. Deptt
Simla.

Sir,

With reference to my letter
No. 278 dated 16th April 1880,
F. S
directed by the Chief Commiss
to forward for the considera
of H. E. the Viceroy and Gov
General in Council a memo
from the European Planters
Coorg on the subject of the
future Administration of

2. After so recent an exp
of Mr Gordon's views on this qu
there does not seem, I am to s
any occasion for comment on
Enclosed memorandum,

I have &c

Secre

H.A.G.
Please keep copy of the memorial

1/6/80

1880.

From,

The Superintendent of Coorg.

To,

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
General Department,
Bangalore.

Dated 27
Despatched 3 May 1880
Received

Enclosures No. 2.

General No. 1114 / 77 } 1880-81.

SUBJECT.

Submits petition from the Coorg Headmen praying that their coss may be remitted to the former standard.

Has the forwarded to Govt in continuation of a letter sent a few days ago forwarding the European Planters' memorial

4/6 M/C

+ add that the state

5/C 75

Simultaneous Memorial the Coorgs confirm opinion which I ex ressed in para 3 of letter of 16th April

Rly 7/6

Coorg Superintendent's Office,

No 114 ....
177

Dated ...2.4.... November 1860

From,

The Superintendent,

of Coorg.

To,

The Secretary to the

Chief Commissioner,

General Department

Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit original a petition from the Head men Coorg addressed to His Excellency the Honorable the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, praying their country may not be annexed to the Madras Presidency when the Province of Mysore is given over to His High the Maha Rajah.

I have the honor

Sir,

Your most obedt

Superintendent

Mercara, Coorg.
May 1880,

12

To,

H. E. the Right Honble ~~the~~ Sir
V. & G-G. of India in C
~~&c &c~~ the Ch: Comr of Coorg,

The humble petition of the under-signed natives of the Province of Coorg sheweth:-

That ~~yr~~ petitioners are Chiefs of the class and representatives of the whole race of Coorgs. -

2. That they include nearly all the Officials employed in the Govt and administration of Coorg.

3. That the race they represent hold nearly all the cultivated lands (other than coffee lands) in Coorg and also hold extensive coffee lands. -

4. That, since the year 1834 - when, at the unanimous [illegible]

of their Chiefs in the Drab an
held by Lieut: Fraser in Meerana,
their Country was annexed
to British Territory - they have
been loyal and devoted subjects
of the British Government. -

5. That on two occasions,
viz: in the rebellion in Canara
in 1837, and during the Mutiny
in 1857, Gr. Patrs. armed themse
selves in defence of the British
Govt. -

In 1837, under their Chiefs,
they descended on the rebels
in Canara, defeated them, and
recaptured the treasure of Govt
Govt had been robbed - In re-
cognition of their services on
this occasion Government
honored them by bestowing on
them Jahagirs, Swords, horses
and

Superintendence

and medals which bore the
inscription "For distinguished
conduct and loyalty to the
British Government" April 1837.

Twenty Years later, in
1857, in the great Mutiny a
body of Coorgs by the secret
instructions of Sir Mark Cubbon
armed themselves, and led
by their Chiefs marched down
to Seringapatam in Mysore where
they halted in Clack the disa-
affected Mahomedans of
Seringapatam. After the
suppression of the Mutiny the
following proclamation was
issued by the Ch: Comr Sir Mark
Cubbon. —

"In Consideration of the
Elevated honor, loyalty and
intrepidity characteristic of

little nation of warriors and
in recollection of its conspicuous
services in aid of the British
"Govt, I am pleased and
"to notify hereby for general
"information in virtue of the
"power vested in me by the
Govt of India, that the provisions
"of the Arms Act and
"the Disarming Act are not
"applicable to the Gallant people
"of Coorg". —

In consequence of this
distinguished privilege, the Coorgs
bear arms when in full dress
to this day — a distinction per-
mitted to no other people or
race in South India. —

6. That I attribute the three
facts to prove their loyalty
and attachment to the British
Govt

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant

Government and to share the
favor with which Govt have always
regarded them. —

7. That Your Petitioners now hear
with deep sorrow and concern
that it is probable that, when
the adjoining Province of Mysore
is given over to its Rajah next
year their country will be
incorporated with some neigh-
bouring Collectorate and placed
under the Govt of Madras. —

8. That such arrangement
would be utterly distasteful
and repugnant to all their
feelings and wishes and that
the fear, if it be carried into
effect, their very existence as
a distinct Race and Nation
will be threatened with destruction

9 That they respectfully

to draw attention to the Proclamation
(in 1834 when Coorg was annexed)
of General Fraser, the first English
Officer who administered the
Govt of Coorg, and one whose
name is still remembered by
the petitioners with affection
and reverence. It contains the
promise. —

"The inhabitants are
hereby assured that their civil
and religious usages will be
respected and that the greatest
favour will invariably be shown
by the British Government
to augment their security, comfort,
and happiness. —

10. That they consider that
the incorporation of Coorg with
a mundane electorate would
be in direct opposition to their

Yours faithfully

Lord

security, comfort and happiness.

11. That the traditions, habits, manners, customs, laws and language of your petitioners are different from those of any other race in India. —

12. That they pride themselves on being a distinct race and feel that they cannot amalgamate with the effeminate inhabitants of the plains. They are a compact body of mountaineers, and such they wish to remain. They are by descent and national instinct, a race of warriors. If necessary they are willing to fight for their Sovereign, the Empress of India. By the arrangement as it is they now petition, they fear that their pride of race distinctive

distinctive national peculiarities, martial instincts and ancient customs will be lost to their sons & grandsons, and that they will gradually be merged in the vast Presidency of Madras, losing their identity and integrity as a distinct nationality.

13. That if the Provinces were made a part of the Madras Collectorate, such of your petitioners as are Govt Officials would be liable to transfer to other distant countries and in their place strangers and aliens might be introduced into their country a state of matters which would not only destroy all the comfort they have hitherto enjoyed

Hyderabad

Sd/

enjoyed, but break up the
compact organization of the
Corig Clans, by which they
are now bound together as
a Nation, ready each as one
man in defence of the British
Government, or to draw their
swords, at its bidding, against
any of its enemies. —

14. That the method by which
the Govt. of Corig has hitherto
been administered by a
Superintendent of its own
under the control of the
Chief of Lupoie, and in
subordination to the Supreme
Government is one which
is every way suitable and
satisfactory to your petitioners
they consider it an honour
& distinction to be directly
under

the Supreme Government
and not under any subor-
-dinate and inferior Govt.
their peculiar usages and
customs have been respected;
their temples have been upheld;
their taxes have been moderate
and equitable and such
as they pay with cheerfulness
the name and fame of their
Country have been preserved;
they have been able at all
times to approach their
Superintendent who lives
in Macao and personally
to represent their circumstances
to him; they have not been obliged
in Conveyance of holding
various positions of trust
and confidence under

Superintendence

Lord

Government to be transferred
to other countries; in short
that have lived in comfort, happi-
ness and contentment in
their own country and in
the midst of their own people.
15. That a superintendant
holding sole charge of Coorg and
having the interests of no other
Provinces to attend to, is far
better able to administer the
Govt and attended to the
welfare of the inhabitants,
than a Collector would be,
whose H.Q. would be a
distant and who would
regard Coorg as only a part of
and probably a small
part of his Collectorate.
16. That the future Residents
of Coorg would have a

good deal of pleasure and
be quite able to look after
the interests of Coorg. The
proximity of Mysore would
enable him to pay frequent
visits to the Province and
make personally inquiries
into its concerns,—while the
Government of Madras whose
Hd Qrs: are be four hundred
miles off could not possibly
exercise such effectual
& personal supervision.—
17. That in 1863, when the
administration of Mysore
was reorganized and
Coorg (temporarily) made
one of the Districts of the
Ashlagram Dn, Govt was
graciously pleased to direct

Superintendent

Lt

& the remonstrance of the Comp. 12
agst: the arrangement and
Quebec Act, thus preserving the
integrity of Canada as distinct
province and affording com-
-fort & satisfaction to its
habitants. —

10, That the remonstrants
Inhabitants of Canada have at different
times officially represented that
it will always be desirable
to have the Province of Canada
distinct from other Provinces
& the petitioners extract from
several communications
herewith are appended
to this petition. —

11, That for the reasons
aforesaid, the petitioners most
earnestly and respectfully
beg

beg that Coorg may remain,
as heretofore, a distinct Province,
with a Government of its own
under a Superintendent
responsible to the Ch: Comr
or Resident of Mysore under
the Supreme Government.
and they pray that their
Country may not be
incorporated with and
become a part of any Straits
Province or Collectorate:-

And yr: petitioners
as in duty bound, shall
ever pray.

Sgd. C. Todhunter
" Shamanna
" K. Eguna patty
" B. Dyd Appah

and numerous others.

Superintendent

1880 Ref. 312/12

To, Secy: Treasy
Foreign Dept.

Simla 14th June 18 80

No. 312
1
D. 2.

(Modified copy Foreign (E.C.C. Surveys) Dept. Proceedings)

Forwarding for confirmation C. No. 245/16 letter 1st June inst. forwards a Memorial from the Coorgs on the subject of the future administration of their Country.

---

and letter from the Secy. of S. Your letter is in Draft of No. 245/16 & it will be for your Foreign Dept. Consequently no action to whom the fair copy of this was sent is necessary in the Finance Secretary. Orders are to be issued by the Foreign Dept. in this case.

P.S. The foreign Secretary has a mistaken idea that the first memorial to the Govt. of India was addressed to the Foreign Dept. I did not think it worth while to make any alteration in this draft & add to the fair copy accordingly.

H.P.L.

To
The Secretary to the Govt
Foreign Dept

Sir
I am directed by the Chief
to forward in continuation
my Letter* No 245/16 dated 19th
a memorial, addressed
H.E. the V[illegible] C[ommissioner] by
Coorg Headmen, on the
subject of the future
of Coorg. The statement
I am desired to say, co[ntained]
tained in this Memorial
Memorial from the Co
confirm the opinion
N.S. Gordon expressed
para 3 of my letter N
of the 16th April last.

I have &c

8/6

*Copy of which is enclosed as it was addressed by an error to the V[illegible] H.R. & Ag. dept.

51
9
24
16
31
7
S
38

No 914 I.P. 13

From

The Offg. Under Secretary to the

Government of India,

To

The - Chief Commissioner of Mysore,

Dated Simla, the 6th November 1880.

Pol Dept

Political Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letters

SNB 5518/8 dated 16th April 1880.
2545/16 SNB 19 5/8/1880 " 1st June - "
312/1 SNB 12 5/8/1880 " 14th - " - "

marginally noted, regarding the arrangements to be made for the administration of Coorg after the transfer of Mysore to native rule.

2. It may be assumed that on the

the restoration of Mysore. a British officer will be appointed as Resident at the Court of the Maharaja; and I am to say that after careful consideration of the arguments advanced in your letter of the 16th April, and of the Memorials forwarded with your letters of the 1st and 14th June, the Government of India have been pleased to decide, that the administration of Coorg shall form part of the Resident's charge. For a variety of reasons this arrangement seems to be preferable, under present circumstances, to the alternative course of transferring the management of the district to the Government of Madras.

3 I am to request, that the

Government

Government of India may be furnished, as early as possible, with the proposition statements referred to in paragraph 5 of your letter of the 16th April, in order that all the details of future arrangements may be considered together and settled, if possible, before the Maharaja of Mysore comes of age.

I have the honor to be.

Sir

Your most obdt Servant.

Capt

Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt of India.

C75

1880

From, No. 50

India Fores

Dated 6 Nov

Recd 16 —

No 914. I.P.

Acknowledg
receipt of the cor
respondence noted
to the administra
Corg after the
Enquiry to mak
taken, calls for
Report & Statement
referred to in para
in order to settle the
Accounts before the

14

1881.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

From *The Secretary to Chief Commr., Mysore, General Department*

Dated Bangalore, 8th February 1881
Recd.

No. 7111—G. 136

(*Spare copies*) Encl. 2.

Submitting, with remarks, a Proposition Statement of the changes in the establishments of Coorg when its Administration shall be severed from that of Mysore.

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore—81—5

No. 7411.
G. 136.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
DATED BANGALORE, *8th February* 1881.

Reply at S. N 15 infra

From

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,
General Department.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

SIR,

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of letter S.N 13 and No. 914, I. P., dated 6th November, asking for a proposition statement of the changes rendered necessary in the establishments of Coorg when its administration shall be severed from that of Mysore on the restoration of that Province to a Native Ruler.

2. Mr. Gordon has assumed that, for the present, the pay of the Resident of Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg will be the same as the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, and he proposes to debit, *pro formâ*, one-eighth share of it to Coorg; the same proportion of the pay of the Judicial Commissioner and of his establishment, being in the same ratio as the Coorg work of his Court bears to the whole, is debited to Coorg on the assumption that the proposal to retain that officer as a High Court in Coorg will be sanctioned, and the accompanying draft Regulation to declare and amend the law relating to the constitution of the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Coorg, has been framed on the same supposition.

3. With reference to this question, Mr. Gordon desires me to take this opportunity of dealing more fully than was done in my letter No. 518—G. S, dated 19th April 1880, with the arguments in favor of the course proposed. That the course is unusual, Mr. Gordon is aware, and it may appear, at first sight, to be anomalous that the highest court of appeal for subjects of the Crown should be a court established in and for a Native State. But any objection that may be raised on this score will be found on closer examination to be merely theoretical, and to be far outweighed by more solid arguments in favor of retaining the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore as a High Court in Coorg; for Mr. Gordon only proposes to retain this arrangement so long as the Judicial Commissioner is a Covenanted European Civil servant of the Crown whose services are lent for the time being to the Mysore State. In him we have at hand a court which has for many years past exercised, with every satisfaction to the public, the jurisdiction, now proposed to continue in Coorg, we have an officer who adds to the advantage of having made a special study of the law and procedure which he will be called upon to administer and follow, the further advantage of not being employed on other important duties the due performance of which, as in the case of the Resident and Chief Commissioner, must interfere with the method and regularity so necessary for a court of justice.

4. It may be that in the course of time owing to changes in the constitution of the Chief Court of Mysore, or for other reasons, it will be expedient or necessary to depart from the arrangement that is now suggested, and if so another officer can be appointed Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, under the provisions of the Scheduled Districts' Act without the amendment of the Regulation which is now being submitted for consideration and approval, and when that change is necessary it can of course be carried out; but Mr. Gordon is of opinion that it will not be any improvement on the present system, and that the change may with advantage be deferred until it shall be absolutely necessary. Nor can the arrangement now asked for be looked upon in any respect as seeking assistance or favor at the hands of the Native State, for Mr. Gordon proposes to charge against Coorg that share of the Judicial Commissioner's pay and cost of establishment, which bears the same proportion to the whole cost that the

work done on behalf of Coorg during the last five years bears to the whole work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and he is satisfied that the interests of public justice will be best served by investing the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore with the powers of a High Court in Coorg, and that the arrangement is one which will commend itself at once to the Coorgs themselves and to the Europeans settled in the country.

5. The draft Regulation which is herewith sent proposes to change the title of Superintendent of Coorg to Commissioner and of the Assistant Superintendents to Assistant Commissioners, following the course which the Government of India sanctioned in respect to Mysore. Since the Chief Commissioner has been so styled and has ceased to be Commissioner for the administration of Coorg, as he was formerly, there is no reason why the terms Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent should be retained; except that the officers were so styled in the Coorg Courts' Act No. XXV of 1868 which the new regulation will repeal. If however the Government of India should prefer to retain the designation of Superintendent of Coorg, it will be easy to substitute that expression for the term Commissioner used in the draft. The regulation makes a few additional alterations. In the Civil Courts it is proposed to abolish the grades of Courts of Assistant Commissioners and of Subedars. It is proposed to appoint the 1st Assistant Superintendent as District Magistrate and to divest him of civil jurisdiction altogether, leaving only one Civil Court of an Assistant Commissioner, and the distinction in the Courts of Subedars is no longer required. The reference in Section 4 of the Coorg Courts' Act to Naib Sheristadars has been omitted from Section 8 of the draft Regulation, as there are no Naib Sheristadars in Coorg.

6. In criminal jurisdiction the Commissioner is made Sessions Judge, and the Appellate Courts will be in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. Hitherto appeals from Magisterial decisions of the Superintendent and of Assistant Superintendents and 1st Class Magistrates lay under Section 23 of the Coorg Courts' Act, to the Judicial Commissioner. This provision was made because the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division in Mysore was the Session Judge for Coorg, but it was not thought expedient to give him more jurisdiction in Coorg than was necessary for the trial of Sessions cases alone. When the Commissioner or Superintendent of Coorg becomes the Sessions Judge, the necessity for special provisions with regard to appeals in Criminal cases will cease.

7. The provisions of Section 14 of the draft Regulation are in accordance with the existing law in Coorg under rules notified in the Gazette in accordance with Section 327 of the Civil Procedure Code, but the Chief Commissioner considers it advisable to insert them in the regulation and afford that publicity and certainty to the provisions of the law which will thereby be accorded.

8. To revert to the items of the proposition statement enclosed, the Assistant Resident being also Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, it is proposed that he should receive Rs. 250 per mensem additional from the Coorg revenues, as substantive pay, not local or personal allowance, and though in my letter No. 518—G. 8 of the 16th April last, para 5, it was stated that the Chief Commissioner's Office establishment can be placed, as it is, under the Resident, subsequent experience shews the necessity of proposing some increase to it.

9. Up to the 13th May 1875 the sanctioned amount for that establishment was Rs. 322 per mensem, though a saving had been for some time effected by not filling up the post of a Munshi who had retired in July 1873. At that time all the real office work pertaining to Coorg was done in the Duftur Department of the Mysore Office, and the Coorg establishment was called on to do little more than fair copy and register letters, and keep the records. In March 1875 therefore a reduction was proposed which received assent in letter No. 472, dated 13th May 1875, since when the cost of establishment has stood at Rs. 287; for some months, however, the whole Coorg Secretariat work has been done by the Coorg establishment and the strain has been severely felt; moreover after the restoration of Mysore, the Resident will be Inspector General of Prisons in Coorg, and the work of the Coorg Police Inspector General will also fall on the Secretary's establishment. The additional duties entailed are light, but even without them, more help is required, and a little better pay is wanted for the head of the office to ensure the retention of a competent

hand in that post. The proposition statement therefore contemplates replacing the establishment on the same total cost as it was previous to 1875.

10. The statement next provides for the proposed increase in the pay of the Superintendent and 1st Assistant Superintendent of Coorg, leaving for the present their establishments as they are now. The experience of a few months will enable the Chief Commissioner to judge whether alterations are necessary in them. These proposed increases in pay are, Mr. Gordon desires me to say, suggested on as economical a footing as possible. A salary of Rs. 1,500 a month for the principal officer in Coorg, who must be an officer of sufficient experience and standing to be Sessions Judge, cannot safely be reduced even though the Province is only the size of a District, and for the 1st Assistant Commissioner the salary of Rs. 800 proposed has only been placed at so moderate a sum because of the extremely inadequate provision which has hitherto been made, indeed if this part of the scheme is open to question, it is, Mr. Gordon feels, because of the inadequacy of the salary now proposed.

11. With reference to this question, I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge receipt of letter No. 147, G. G., dated 26th January 1881. Mr. Gordon, I am to say, has reason to regret the misapprehension under which the 1st Assistant Superintendent of Coorg continued for years apparently on a salary of Rs. 500 a month, but really drawing Rs. 800, and being paid the difference from Mysore, more than perhaps any one can, for, besides feeling the injustice that has thereby been most certainly done to Mysore, he himself is placed in the position of appearing to ask for a considerable increase in the pay of the 1st Assistant Commissioner, and of appearing to add greatly to the expenditure in Coorg when he is in reality only suggesting the same pay as, for several years past, (as explained in my letter No. 5204—84 of 18th October last) has been found to be the least at which the services of a qualified officer could be secured. It has long been impossible, I am to say, to get an officer who combined the requisite experience and status, both social and official, to carry on the duties of 1st Assistant Superintendent of Coorg on such small pay as Rs. 500 a month. And when the officer becomes, as it is proposed to make him, the Magistrate of the District, the impossibility will be, not indeed any more real, but still more apparent.

12. When the large and increasing number of European planters is considered, and when the many occasions that may and do arise for disputes between them and the other residents in Coorg are remembered too, it will, Mr. Gordon believes, be admitted that it is imperative to have a 1st Class Magistrate, who is a European British subject and a Justice of the Peace, and it will be evident that the gentleman who occupies this position must command the respect of his fellows. If it were possible in such a state of things to place a native of Coorg in the post, Mr. Gordon would have recommended it. But there is no Coorg fitted for it, and it would be most undesirable, even if permissible, to employ a native from outside even if one fitted for the post could be found, which is extremely doubtful.

13. Mr. Gordon then is confident that the Government will see the paramount necessity of providing at least a salary of Rs. 800 for the 1st Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, but he desires me to go further and advance the personal claims of Major Magrath, who is now 1st Assistant Superintendent, to the consideration of not being deprived of any part of his pay at Rs. 800 a month which he has for years been drawing, and he earnestly hopes that, while sanctioning the future scale for the 1st Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, the Government of India may be pleased to grant a personal allowance of Rs. 300 a month to Major Magrath from October last up to the time when the new scale shall come into effect; which time should be coincident with the restoration of Mysore to Native Rule.

14. For a man of Major Magrath's rank and length of service a salary of Rs. 800, without good prospects of promotion, will hardly hold out sufficient inducement for him to remain, while a salary of Rs. 500 a month is manifestly insufficient; it is greatly less than he would draw in the Military Department if on general duty, and when the gradual elimination of the junior European Officers in the Mysore Commission deprived him of his position and prospects in that service, it would not

have been reasonable to suppose that he would have remained a day in his present position had the chance of his ever dropping to so low a rate of pay been even remotely presented to him. Nor is Mr. Gordon asking, I am to add, for any particular and personal favor to the individual officer to the detriment of the public interests; for, if he had given Major Magrath the choice of reverting to military duty or of remaining in his present position on Rs. 500 a month, and had thereby forced him to leave Coorg, there can be no doubt that the impossibility of supplying his place without providing a more liberal scale of pay, would have been raised in so forcible a manner that the rate which he was then, and has hitherto been, drawing, would inevitably have had to be paid, if not to him, then to his successor in office.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary.

Tabular Statement of Proposition submitted by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

Extract from Department of Government of India. No.	Date.	Office to which the Proposition refers.	Nature of Charge. Present Scale. No.	Designation.	Rs.	A.	P.	Proposal Scale. No.	Designation.	Rs.	A.	P.	Proposition. Permanent. Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.	Temporary. Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.	Grounds of Proposition.	Local Government's Recommendation.	Orders of the Government of India. Foreign Department. Remarks.	Financial Department. Remarks.	Orders.
			1	Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg. Paid entirely from Mysore	...			1	Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg. Share debitable to Coorg	580	0	0	580	0	0									As detailed in letter No. 7411—G. 136, dated 8th February 1881.				
			1	Judicial Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg, at Rs. 3,166—10—8. Paid entirely from Mysore...	...			1	Chief Judge, Mysore and Judicial Commissioner, Coorg. Pay Rs. 3,166—10—8 of which ⅛ to be paid by Coorg...	396	0	0	396	0	0													
			...	Office Establishment of Judicial Commissioner Pay Rs. 1,663 per mensem. Paid entirely from Mysore	...			...	Office Establishment of Judicial Commissioner Pay Rs. 1,663 per mensem of which ⅛ to be paid by Coorg	208	0	0	208	0	0													
			1	General Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg. Paid entirely from Mysore ...	...			1	Assistant Resident and Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Coorg. Part of pay to be borne by Coorg	250	0	0	250	0	0													
				Office Establishment of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg :—					Office Establishment of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg—																			
			1	Head Clerk and Accountant	90	0	0	1	Head Clerk	100	0	0	10	0	0													
			1	Deputy Clerk	50	0	0	1	Deputy Clerk	50	0	0															
			1	Record-keeper and Translator	50	0	0	1	Record-keeper and Translator	50	0	0															
			1	Assistant Accountant	40	0	0	1	Accountant	50	0	0	10	0	0												
			1	Assistant Record-keeper	30	0	0	1	Assistant Record-keeper	30	0	0															
			1	Mutchi...	12	0	0	1	Copyist...	15	0	0	15	0	0												
			1	Dubyet	8	0	0	1	Mutchi...	12	0	0															
			1	Do	7	0	0	1	Dubyet...	8	0	0															
								1	Do	7	0	0															
			1	Superintendent of Coorg	1,200	0	0	1	Commissioner of Coorg	1,500	0	0	300	0	0												
			1	First Assistant Superintendent of Coorg ...	500	0	0	1	First Assistant Commissioner of Coorg ...	860	0	0	360	0	0												
				Total.....	1,987	0	0		Total.....	4,056	0	0	2,069	0	0												

N. B.—Chief Commissioner of Coorg will be Ex-Officio Inspector General of Police and Inspector General of Jails.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore 8th February 1881.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

Encls to 14

DRAFT REGULATIONS.

WHEREAS the Secretary of State for India has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the Statute 33 Vic. Cap. 3 Section 1 to be from and after the 1st October 1877 applicable to the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Coorg:

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Coorg has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation together with the reasons for proposing the same:

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent.

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*.

REGULATION NO. OF 1881.

A Regulation to declare and amend the law relating to the constitution and jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Coorg.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law regulating the constitution and jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Coorg; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Act XXV of 1868, the Coorg Courts Act, shall cease to have any effect or force in the said Province.

2. There shall be four grades of Civil Courts in Coorg, namely:—

1. The Court of the Subedar,
2. The Court of the Assistant Commissioner,
3. The Court of the Commissioner; and
4. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner established in Coorg at the time when this Regulation shall come into force shall be deemed to have been established under this Regulation; and all existing Subedars' Courts, and the local limits of the jurisdiction thereof, shall be deemed to have been respectively established and fixed under this Regulation.

3. The number of Courts of each of the two first grades shall, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be fixed, and may from time to time, with the like sanction, be altered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

4. The local limits of the jurisdiction of each Court of the first and second grade shall, by a notification in the local official Gazette and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be fixed, and may, from time to time, by a like notification and with the like sanction, be varied by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

5. The Court of the Commissioner shall be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in Coorg, and shall be the District Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The control over all the Civil Courts in Coorg is invested in the said Commissioner, but subject to the general control of the Judicial Commissioner.

6. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, Section 15, the jurisdiction of each of the courts mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table extends to the adjudication of all original suits mentioned in the second column thereof.

Column I.	*Column II.*
(1.) The Court of the Subedar.	All suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed three hundred rupees
(2.) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner.	All suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed three thousand rupees.
(3) The Court of the Commissioner.	All suits cognizable by the Civil Courts.

7. The Chief Commissioner of Coorg may also invest any Parpattegar in Coorg with power to try and determine suits for money due on bond or other contract or for rent, or for movable property, or for the value of such property or for damages when the debt, damage or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of fifty rupees and the Chief Commissioner may prescribe the local limits within which the Parpattegar so invested shall exercise such power.

8. Appeals from the decrees and orders of the Subedars, and of Parpattegars when invested with the jurisdiction mentioned in the preceding section shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Court of the Assistant Commissioner. Appeals from the decrees and orders of Assistant Commissioners in original suits and proceedings shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Court of the Commissioner, and appeals from the decrees and orders of the Commissioner in original suits and proceedings shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

9. The period of limitation for the presentation of appeals to the Court of the Assistant Commissioner shall be the same as that prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act 1877 for the presentation of appeals to the Court of the District Judge.

10. The provisions of Section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall cease to be in force in Coorg.

11. Unless with the consent of all parties, no presiding Judge of any Civil Court shall try any suit, appeal or proceeding to which he is a party or in which he is personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such suit appeal or proceeding.

On any such suit, appeal or proceeding being brought before such presiding Judge, he shall, forthwith, unless the parties request him to proceed with the case himself, transmit the record to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with an explanation of his reasons for so doing.

Such Court shall thereupon try the case itself, or transfer it for trial to a subordinate Court of competent jurisdiction.

12. The Commissioner may direct the business in the Courts subordinate to him whether or not they have their sittings in the same place, to be distributed among such Courts in such way as he thinks fit. Provided that no Court shall try any suit in which the amount or value of the claim shall exceed its proper jurisdiction.

13. The Commissioner shall, from time to time, with the concurrence and approval of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, prescribe to the Appellate Courts subordinate to him the local limits within which they shall respectively exercise their appellate jurisdiction.

14. Lands, houses, and other buildings, and all immovable property shall not be liable to attachment or sale in execution of decrees of Civil Courts in Coorg, with the exception of such immovable property as shall have been mortgaged or otherwise specifically pledged as security for the debt which is the subject matter of the decree sought to be executed.

15. The Judicial Commissioner shall have power to make rules regulating the appointment, suspension and removal of the Ministerial Officers of the Civil Courts; and provision may be made in such rules for fining such officers in cases of misconduct.

16. All proceedings pending on the 1st day of April 1881 shall be heard and disposed of by the Courts established under this Regulation that would have had local jurisdiction if they had been in existence when such proceedings were instituted.

For the purpose of this Section all appeals pending on the said date shall—

(*a*) If preferred from the decrees or orders of the Superintendent of Coorg, be deemed to be appeals from the decrees or orders of the Commissioner, and

(*b*) If preferred from the decrees or orders of Assistant Superintendents of Coorg, be deemed to be appeals from the decrees or orders of Assistant Commissioners.

17. For the purposes of Section 8 all decrees and orders passed before the date on which this Regulation shall come into force, shall be deemed—

(*a*) If passed by the Superintendent, to have been passed by the Commissioner, and

(*b*) If passed by an Assistant Superintendent, to have been passed by an Assistant Commissioner.

18. The Court of the Commissioner shall be the Court of Session for the Province of Coorg, and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be the High Court within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the said Province except with reference to proceedings against European British Subjects or persons jointly charged with European British Subjects.

19. It shall not be necessary for the Judicial Commissioner to hold his Court within the Province of Coorg.

20. This Regulation shall take effect from the 1st April 1881.

No. 221 of 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Salaries and Establishments.

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 26th August 1881.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

IN our despatch No. 113 (Political), dated 29th December 1880, we informed Your Lordship that, on the restoration of Mysore to Native rule, we proposed to place the administration of Coorg under the British Resident, for the time being, at the Court of the Maharaja. In accordance with this decision, which was approved by Your Lordship in despatch No. 19 (Political), dated 3rd March 1881, the Resident in Mysore was, on the 1st April 1881, appointed Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

2. We have now the honour to refer for Your Lordship's consideration certain proposals submitted by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg in consequence of the altered circumstances of that Province, and of its severance from Mysore. These proposals are—

I—that the Assistant Resident in Mysore, who is also Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, should receive, for the performance of the duties of the latter appointment, an additional allowance of Rs. 250 a month;

II—that the pay of the Superintendent of Coorg should be raised from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 a month; and

III—that the pay of the First Assistant Superintendent of Coorg should be raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 a month.

3. As regards the first of these proposals, we are of opinion that it is unnecessary to grant any additional allowance to the Assistant Resident in Mysore for the performance of the duties of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. His duties will no doubt be somewhat increased in consequence of the proposed arrangement, but it seems doubtful whether the additional work, which will thus devolve upon him, will be such as to justify an increase to his pay on that account. The Assistant Resident is, moreover, an officer on the graded list of the Political Department, being a Political Agent of the 3rd class on Rs. 1,000 a month, and his duties, including those of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, are not likely to be more onerous than those of other Political Officers holding a similar position in the graded list.

4. The reasons urged by the Chief Commissioner in support of the second and third proposals are fully set forth in paragraphs 10 to 14 of his letter of the 8th February 1881, to which we invite attention. Briefly stated, it is proposed that the titles of the Superintendent and First Assistant Superintendent should be changed to Commissioner and First Assistant Commissioner; that the

No. 221 OF 1881.

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4. The reasons urged by the Chief Commissioner in support of the second and third proposals are fully set forth in paragraphs 10 to 14 of his letter of the 8th February 1881, to which we invite attention. Briefly stated, it is proposed that the titles of the Superintendent and First Assistant Superintendent should be changed to Commissioner and First Assistant Commissioner; that the

Commissioner should be Sessions Judge, the duties of which office, as regards Coorg, have hitherto been performed by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division in Mysore; and that the First Assistant Commissioner should be District Magistrate and should be altogether divested of civil jurisdiction. The draft Regulation submitted by the Chief Commissioner for the purpose of giving effect to this new scheme is still under our consideration. Meanwhile we are of opinion that, under the proposed arrangements, which meet with our general approval, the duties of the Superintendent and of the First Assistant Superintendent will be enlarged, and their responsibilities materially increased. We accordingly recommend that the Chief Commissioner's proposal to raise the pay of these officers to Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 800 a month respectively should receive Your Lordship's sanction.

5. As regards future incumbents of the offices of Commissioner and First Assistant Commissioner in Coorg, we would recommend that the pay should be fixed on the scale shown in the margin. Owing to the isolated position of these officers and to there being only one appointment of each kind in the Province, a scale of progressive salaries would, in our opinion, be preferable to fixed salaries. We do not, however, recommend that a progressive scale should be applied in the case of the present incumbents* of the offices, who, from their length of service, appear entitled at once to receive the maximum salaries of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 800 a month respectively.

Commissioner—Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,500 a month by five equal annual increments; First Assistant Commissioner—Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 800 a month by five equal annual increments.

* Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke.
Major Magrath.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord Marquis,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

(Signed) RIPON.
„ D. M. STEWART.
„ W. STOKES.
„ RIVERS THOMPSON.
„ J. GIBBS.
„ E. BARING.
„ T. F. WILSON.

No.

Copy forwarded to the Home Department for information.

Schedule of Explanatory Papers.

Letter from Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 518-G.S, dated 16th April 1880.

Letter from Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 7411-G.136, dated 8th February 1881, and enclosures.

Copy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AN
COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Salaries and Establishments.

FROM

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

To

THE SECY. OF STATE FOR INDIA.

No. 221.

Dated Simla, the 26th August 1881.

Received

Recommends a proposal made by the Chief C
missioner of Coorg to raise the pay of
Superintendent and the First Assistant Sup
intendent of Coorg.

G. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 428 C. F.—21-8-81.—(

mentioning the proper date?

The change may now be carried out, though the Govt of India have not taken any notice of it. by section 6 of act XXVI of 1870 L. ch. in Cappointt. L 20; Lapse on land under canal into a draft notif.

P.C.

N.o

Yes - Please send me Note?

I do not think Jud. Com. ltr can be appended J.S. Please Mean accordingly & if so. Let the proper Note be in

Secretariat of the

4/10

The Prisons act was extended to Coorg by Act II of 1871 which was passed 13th June of 1871. See if any notif. of 29 Prisons was made in regard to this

C.C.

4/10

Let a draft letter to effect above be prepared. Draft sent to Secy

Draft

Please

See

I doubt think that the Govt would hold this to be a special case. The intention of the C.C. no doubt was to save the pay of the Office from the date of the Reduction & the only reason against it is the delay that Govt have made in replying. But they do not specify any date & in the absence of any such the force of the recent resolution 2447 of 24 August must think retrospective effect cannot be given

S/Sec [illegible] Approved
25/9/10.

e it mentioned in the letter Govt of India that it is ed that the work of that Division & Police in Coorg ld thereafter be done in ents Dept. If this is so Judicial Comr should be med, for the former is now being done by

20/9/10

for in a part with the Proposal. Statement "C" in this letter shows that the Commissioner of Mysore & Resident of Coorg can be economised as

Coorg

1881

from

Offg Secy. to Govt. of I
Home Dept
Simla

No 1396

Dd 14 September 1881

Do

Secy's 7411 d 8.9.81
G. 136

Sanctioning the increase of the Secretariat Establishment Rs 287 to Rs 322 a month encloses copy of correspondence & Mr Secy of State's other proposals accordingly

Put up copies for issue of order increasing pay of the Office Assn from date of letter & making payment

Put up names of applicants for the Cattle

24/9/10

Referring granted in this letter subject to the

15

No. 1396.

From

A. Mackenzie, Esq., C. S.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,

To

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Simla, the 16th September 1881.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2411/C 156, dated 5th February 1881, submitting a draft Regulation to declare and amend the Law relating to the constitution of the Civil and Criminal Courts in Coorg, together with a proposition statement of the changes rendered necessary in the establishments of that Province owing to its altered circumstances and its severance from Mysore.

2. Your proposal to increase the office establishments of the Coorg Secretariat, and to raise its total cost from Rs. 287 to Rs. 322 a month

so sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

As regards the other increases proposed I am to enclose for your information copy of a Despatch* No. 221 of the 21 SN 14/A
in which has been addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject.

3. I am to add that the draft Regulation, as finally revised, was forwarded to you with the letter from this Office No. 1081 dated the 19th ultimo, in order that it may be resubmitted for formal sanction.

I have the honorable
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

A. Mackenzie
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

COORG DEPT. 1871. No. 2511.

From Secy. Govt of India
Finance & Commerce

Dated 22
Received } December
Registered

No. 2093

Forwarding copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State sanctioning the proposals regarding Coorg appointments

16

India Office.

London, 17th. November 1861.

ncial

№343

To

His Excellency the Most Honourable
The Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis.

I have considered in Council your letter dated the 26th of August № 221, referring, for my consideration certain proposals submitted by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg in consequence of the altered circumstances of that Province.

2. The proposals which you recommend for my sanction are briefly (1) that the titles of the Superintendent and First Assistant Superintendent should be changed to Commissioner and First Assistant Commissioner and that the duties devolving upon those officers should be extended and modified in accordance with a scheme the details of which are still under your consideration (2) that the pays of the Commissioner should be fixed at Rupees 1200 rising to Rupees 1500 a month by five equal annual increments and that of the First Assistant Commissioner at Rupees 500 rising

to Rupees 800 a month by five annual increments - (3) that the present incumbents of these appointments Lieutenant Colonel Clarke and Major Magrath should in consideration of their length of service be permitted to draw the maximum salaries of Rupees 1500 and Rupees 800 a month respectively.

3. Under the circumstances stated in your letter and its enclosures I sanction the above proposals on the understanding that Lieutenant Colonel Clarke and Major Magrath will not commence to draw their increased salaries until they shall have entered upon the duties in consideration of which their salaries have been increased.

I have &c.
Sd/ Hartington

No. 2093.

Copy forwarded to the Home Department in continuation of the communication from this Department No. 2697 dated the 26th August last, also to the Resident at Mysore and to the Comptroller General.

By order &c.

J E O'Conor
Asst Secretary to the Govt of India.

Calcutta
Deptt. of Finance & Commerce
The 27th December 1881

2/120
E. 7

182

From Copy

India Foreign

To

Dated 14 April 1881

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 325

No.

Coorg C. C. Office
Dated 5 April 1881
Copy forwarded to the Supt.
Coorg for information with reference
this Nos 112 & 114 dy 26th
75 77
May 1880 & for comm.
Viennialists
By order
28/4

Copy

approving of the arrangement that the administration of the British Province Coorg shall from hence forward be in charge of the Officer appointed as Resident at the Court of the Maharajah.

Copy to Supt Coorg & Viennialists in place of the Com. I ordered on the enclosures last
28/4 W. I. C.
23/5

I attend the former draft and sent it direct to Coorg
4/6 4.4

No 19

India Office
London 3rd March 1881

To His Excellency the most Honble.
The Governor General of India in Council

My Lord Marquis

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Political Letter from your Excellency's Govt. of the 29th Dec. last, reporting your decision that, in the transfer from Mysore to native rule, the administration of the British Province of Coorg shall form part of the charge of the officer appointed as Resident at the Court of the Maharajah

I approve of this arrangement, which is in accordance with the views of the C.C. from and with the wishes of the European & native Community in Coorg

I have &c
(Sd) Hartington

No 325 I.P.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary in reply for information, with reference to the correspondence ending with the letter from this Office No 9/4 I.
dated 6. 11. 1880

(Sd) E Colvin
for Asst Secy. to Govt. of India

Recd in Secretariat Simla 10th April 1881
Asst Secretary to the Govt of India

File 86 of 1885

In Sept 1877 it appears the Viceroy visited Mysore & hinted that Coorg might be annexed to Madras and form part of a S. Indn. Coffee district - He asked the Coorg Planters for their views

S. 1. The planters were entirely against the proposal

S. 2 and Govt India were informed -

S. 4 The Coorgs had also heard of the proposal & petitioned against it

S. 5. Their petition was also sent to Govt who replied that the interests of the petitioners would be "duly

S. 6. considered when any scheme for the transfer of Coorg to Madras was under contemplation"

In 1880 the approaching restoration of Mysore to native rule called for an early decision as to the future administration of Coorg

S. 8. The then C. C of Mysore, Mr (Sir J.) Gordon was in favour of placing Coorg under Resident Mysore - he gave his reasons, quoting the above petitions - He

reminded:- Govt that in 1862 it was decided to make Coorg into a district of the Astagram (Mysore) Division but this provoked a strongly pronounced expression of the feelings of the Coorgs and the arrangement was reversed. Mr Gordon proposed that the Resident Mysore should be C.C. Coorg, the Secy to Resident should be Secy for Coorg, the First Judge of the Mysore High Court (if a European) should be Judicial Commr Coorg or, if this was objectionable, the Resident might be J.C Coorg or jurisdiction given to Madras High Court. The Supt of Coorg should be Collector under C.C's control, exercise civil powers under Act XXV of '68, be Sessions Judge & Magistr of District and instead of receiving Rs 1200/- as pay should get Rs 1500/- which sum was suitable & not excessive". The 1st Asst Sub

Who drew only Rs 500/- from Coorg (the sanctioned pay should get not less than Rs 800/- He should be divested of all Civil Judicial powers & be made Mag.° of a division of a district

The Coorg people, knowing that the future of Coorg
S. 9 and 11. was being considered, again petitioned -
S. 10 and 12. Their petitions were sent on to Gov.°

S. 13. The G. of I. replied (November 1880) that Coorg should be under the Mysore Resident and called for details, proposition statements. which Mr. Gordon submitted in February 1881

S. 14. He proposed to debit $\frac{1}{8}$ of Resident's pay to Coorg, he proposed that the Mysore Jud.l Comm should be High Court for Coorg and that Latter should be debited with $\frac{1}{8}$ of his pay & that of his establishment - He proposed an increase of Rs 250/- (debitable to Coorg) in the pay of Ass.° Resident, a slight increase to Office establishment: he brought

that the Superr should be "Commr" & draw Rs 1500/- a month remarking "A salary of 1500/ a month for the principal officer in Coorg who must be an officer of sufficient experience & standing to be Sessions Judge can not safely be reduced even tho' the Province is only the size of a District"

The 1st Asst Supt was to be 1st Asst Commr & draw Rs 800/- This salary was placed "at so moderate a sum because of the extremely inadequate provision which has hitherto been made. Indeed if this part of the scheme is open to question, it is, Mr Jordon feels, because of the inadequacy of the salary now proposed" This sum 800/- was mentioned as "the least at which the services of a qualified officer could be secured" "It has long been impossible to get an officer who combines the requisite experience & status, both social & official, on such small pay as Rs 500/- And when the officer

becomes, as it is proposed to make him, the Mag^{te} of the District the impossibility will be not indeed any more real but still more apparent Mr. Gordon in will be seen modified his former proposal to make Comm^{r} the Dist: Mag^{te} - He laid particular stress on the ~~Rs~~ pay of the 1st A.C being Rs 800/-

14/A The G. of I. did not altogether agree They did not recommend that the pay of the Ass^{t} Resident should be raised by Rs 250/ a month and instead of fixing the pay of Comm^{r} & his 1st Ass^{t} at Rs 1500/ & 800/- respectively they suggested Rs 1200/- rising by 5 increments to Rs 1500/- and Rs 500/- rising ditto to 800/- but would allow present incumbents to draw the maximum at once.

S. 16. The Sec^{y} of State agreed with G. of I.

V

F& No 1 B of 1884 /

182-1

Bundle 5 of 1884. - CONTAINS A TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH OF THE WILL OF VIRA RAJENDRA WOODYAR, -- WRITTEN ON THE 23RD MAY 1809.

Chief Commissioner of Coorg

Office of the Resident in Mysore.

BRANCH.

Proceedings No. of the month of 191

Serial Nos. of File of 1834 (5)

Proceedings number.	Subject and order.	Date of last order	Previous Proceedings.		
			Serial or Proceedings numbers and Branch.	File or month.	Year.
	Will of the late Veera Rajendra Vodiar				

Copy

(10)

The Acting Secretary to the Commissioner
of Mysore.
Bangalore

Sir,

Rec'd 2 Copies

I am directed by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th Ultimo with its enclosure from the Political Agent in Coorg.

2. In reply I am desired to acquaint you for the information and guidance of the Commissioner that His Lordship entirely concurs in the propriety of the measure suggested by Colonel Fraser that the Baggage Palanquins &c. which accompany the Ex Rajah of Coorg should be examined on their arrival at Bangalore.

3. When the Ex Rajah and the whole of his Followers and Baggage shall have entered the Fort, the Commissioner will be pleased to satisfy himself that it being understood that he has received of Coorg a much larger quantity of Money and effects than was authorized. The Governor General has been pleased to order a Check to be made and any excess found to be detained and retained in safe custody until the receipt of the Lordship's further instructions.

4. The number conducting the

Escort

search his Lordship leaves to the discretion of the Commissioner Women of equal or superior caste should be employed to search the Palanqueins of the females of his Family, and though money Jewels or other valuables found secreted therein should be required to be given up, yet it is not the wish of his Lordship that they should be deprived of any ornament which may be worn on their persons. A tent might be pitched in the vicinity of the house prepared for the reception of the Rajah and his Family and the females might be required to enter the Tent one by one submitting to the necessary search; they being enjoined in the first place to take with them out of the Palanqueins which, when the females have left them, might afterwards be carefully searched both regard to the Baggage there will be no difficulty, and his Lordship willingly leaves the details of the whole arrangement to the Commissioner being satisfied that he will so manage it as to effect the desired object in the manner least likely to be offensive or inconvenient to the Rajah and his Family.

5. All sums of money exceeding ten thousand rupees and all property in excess of what is allowed to be taken out of Coorg should be retained until further orders under the seal of the Commission

I am &c.

(signed) W. H. Macnaghten
Secy to the Govt Genl

Calcutta
The 1st May 1834

(true Copy)

W. H. Macnaghten
Secy to the Govt Genl

A Translation of the Will of Her Highness Pardiem written and signed on the 23d of May 1869.

Six Years ago my eldest Daughter Parkjee Kunjee was by my consent married to Basaling Parkjee, Rajah of Sirmoor. of wch Family in the Parkbe a Genealogical is the prefixed.

At this time my children are all very Young and with the exception of Basaling Parkjee I have no person to execute their mercies ceremonies, to undertake the management of my domestic concerns and of my Country. for this reason I consider him the same as my eldest Son, and have appointed him to the charge of their Offices. I am convinced that he will execute my wishes, for he belongs to an ancient family of Princes.

Until this period I have made him a regular Allowance for his support, but from henceforth that arrangement is no longer requisite. whatever may be requisite for his expenditure may be taken from the Treasury.

As I am well convinced his disputes and disturbances amongst the people of Sirmoor, it is my wish that a Resident be appointed from the English Circar to superintend the management

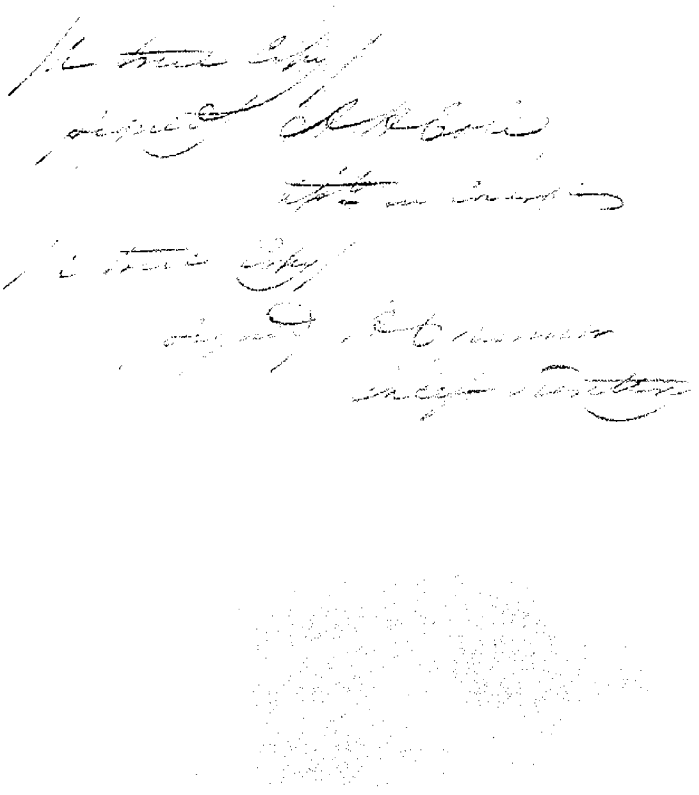
management of my affairs and to protect my
Children, my son in law and his children. It
was to obtain this support that I [illegible] my-
self agreeable to the wishes of the British
Government for the last twenty years.

It is my will that the [illegible] of my
Daughter [illegible] shall [illegible] by the
[illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] three Lacks of Rupees
in the [illegible] Treasury at Bombay, and I
request that one Lack of Rupees be taken
from that sum, and a Bond in that amount
be made out in the name of [illegible]
and [illegible] my grand son, and the interest
[illegible] be annually paid to them.
The interest of the other [illegible] to be
placed in the [illegible] of [illegible]. I
[illegible] to the British [illegible]
my will that the interest of one Lack of
Rupees which I have deposited in the [illegible]
at Bombay shall be paid to my [illegible] and
Daughter the wife of the [illegible] and
[illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] to their
[illegible].

[illegible] communicated my [illegible]
[illegible] to my son, in this will [illegible]
the whole of said estate ——

Witness
June 10th [illegible]

[illegible]



1831

№ 70.

П. К. Висковатову

Медведевъ

Вятка 13 Іюня

To

W. H. Sturgeon Esqr.

Secretary in the Political Dept.

to His Excellency the Right

Hon.ble the Governor General

Sir,

In obedience to the instructions con-
-veyed in your letter under date the 2nd instant, I
have the honor to transmit a Copy of the Will
of Ver Eayinden dated the 23rd May 1839, and have
taken measures for endeavouring to procure the
the other three documents you require, Viz.t 2 letters
supposed to have been written by Ver Eayinden
to Lord Ellenborough and Sir George Berlow regarding
the disposal of his property after his decease, and
the letter he may have written to the President
at Calycoe which in the month of August 1842
he paid into the Residency Treasury the Sum
of 1,86,584 Rupees.

2d. With reference to the 5th Clause of your
letter I think I have already had the honor of
stating my opinion, which I am become
almost a certainty, that with the exception of
the Ex Rajah, Chelammajee the Daughter of
Ver Eayinden's Uncle, and perhaps the only Family
there is not in existence one single legitimately

born

from individuals of Vice Regindo Hon.

3d. In regard to others of the family, whether illegitimately born, or connected with it only by the ties of marriage, Mons. Ley wrote to every part of Coorg to direct that the strictest inquiry should be made, and correct Returns of their persons furnished.

4th. These have but just been completed, and an Abstract of them will be forwarded to you immediately.

5th. I have the honor to transmit herewith the most essential papers I find in the Residency Records entrusted to my charge, referring to the correspondence formerly carried on between the Ex Rajah and Gholam Mohamed Khan. I cannot visit the smallest doubt that the five letters transmitted to you by me on the 31st ultimo were signed by the hand of the Ex Rajah, and I am now endeavoring to trace how far Gholam Mohamed Khan replied to the correspondence, and engaged in the object to which it invariably tends.

6th Past little light however has yet been thrown on this subject, because most of the Mussulmen, who actually wrote the Ex Rajahs political letters, are said to be dead with

I am

him at Bingalore, and that the advantage of any evidence they might be induced to give me is therefore lost.-

7th I shall not fail to bear in mind the first importance of the subject, and to pursue the investigation by every means that may occur to me.-

8th I request that you will be pleased to return me the accompanying Records referring to the case of Ghulam Mohamed Khan as I am no longer required.-

Mysore
13th June 1834.

I have the honor &c &c
(Signed) A. Cadell Lt Col
and Pol. Agent

To D. F. Macnaghten Esqre
Secy to the Govt of India

Dated 15th June 1809

Forwarding translation
of the will of Veeraputta
Moodeer, the former Polygar
of Coorg, with the Polygar
on the 22d of May 1809

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-

Subject.

Dewan Ponnappa

Sir Mark Cubbon's reply to the invitation from ---to attend the functions connected with the re-establishment of his house with the customary ceremonies and festivities.(s.1)

Death of ---. Appointment of Mr. M. Thimmiah, Subedar of Mercara N as Huzur Sheristedar(s.2).

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000.

Table of contents. F.88 of O.R.

Sir Mark Cubbon's reply to invitation to the Commissioner of Mysore from Dewan Ponnapah to attend the function connected with the re-establishment of his house with the customary ceremonies and festivities(s.1)

Letter No.2534, dated the 23rd October 1847, from Under Secretary to Government of India to Major General M.Cubbon sanctioning the appointment of Mundapunda Timmiah as Huzur Sherishtadar; and acknowledging the letter intimating the decease of Dewan Ponnappa.(s.2)

Vol. 5

To (?) Dewan Poonaiah.

1 I have received through my friend Captain Le Hardy your letter of the 29th of October, in which you inform me of the re establishment of your Affairs, under the ceremonies and festivities customary on such an occasion. —

2 Feeling the warmest interest in your personal welfare and that of the good and worthy people of Coorg, I have derived great satisfaction from this intelligence, and I have much pleasure in offering you my Congratulations on the happy event. You will likewise

3 inform

inform me that a
further Celebration
of this event, it is
intention to give
entertainment on t
16th Instant, and Sub
quently to gratify
Visitors with a view
of the wild Sports
Elephants, Tigers &
other animals of
Forest, for which
Country has been
celebrated, and you re
the Company of Mys
and my friends on
occasion. —

I am exceedingly
gratified with this pr
of your good will, an
return you my best
thanks for the invita
with which you have ho
me. —

5 I would greatly regret
me to neglect to Coorg on
this occasion, both from
a desire to afford you
this proof of my regard,
and to gratify my own
inclination, which is
very strong, for effort—
But alas! the pressure
of business will not
admit of my absence
from Bangalore at this
time, and I must therefore
forego the pleasure which
I should receive from pay-
ing you a visit, and
partaking of the enter-
tainment which is in
preparation.

6 I have however, Com-
municated to my friends
the wish you have ex-
pressed for their company,
and I am sure that such

of

of them as may [illegible]
prevented by urgen
affairs willingly ta
advantage of the
opportunity of grati
you and themselve
attending on this gre
and happy occasion

I am
Dear Friend
Yours

Bangalore
4th November 1836

To
The Revd. Jeremiah Jeremiah
Bellary

Dated
Bangl. 4th Novr. 1836.

Rec'd 10th Novr.
Ans'd 14th Novr.

No. 2534

From.

The Under Secy: to the Govt of India
with the Governor General

To.

Major General Mc Cubbon
Commissioner for the Affairs
Harar.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th Ult: No No. 18. reporting the decease of the Dewan Pannapah, and in reply to inform you that the Governor General sanctions the appointment of Muncapunden Timmichi, Sowkadar of the Mercara Naick, as Huzoor Sheristadar on 60 Rupees per month.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

Under Secy. to the Government of India
with the Governor General

Simla
2nd October
1874.

From
The Under Secy
to the Govt of India
with the Govt Genl

Dated 23d October
Recd 18th November

No 2534

In reply to letter of
16th Nov No 18 conveying
the Govr Generals sanction
to the appointment of
Muruppanda Tamuriah
as Rajah of Seriakedan
on 60 Rupees per month

No.6
1839

Petition from Subedar Madayya of Padinalknad Taluk dated the 8th January 1839, Reporting to the Superintende of Coorg about his conversation with Devgodi Thimmayya and Mapilla Ali, who told him about the people of Russan, Rummi, Era and Povandesh preparing for war with the Company; about the carrying away of the 2 sons of the Sultan;about the Coorg Raja's leaving or Banares.

1839

Petition from Subedar
Madayya of Padinalkad
Taluk — dt. 8-1-1859

Reporting to the Superintendent
Comy about his Conversation
with Dengodi Shivamayya
& Kapilla Ali, who told
him about the people of
Russan. Rumini & Soan &
Poonadeed preparing
for war with the Company;
about the Carrying
away the 2 Sons of the Sultan
& about the Comy Rajas's
leaving of Banares.

ಕಾಲಾಂಶ ಕಾಲಾಂಶ ಕಾಲಾಂಶ

File No.

19

Collection No.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Ltr from Offg Ch. Secy to Lt Col Fraser of Coorg 24 June 1833 Ltr.

Subject.

Regarding pensions to 2 Sisters of Rajah of Coorg.

Previous References.	Later References.

No 1836 /

To

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Fraser

Commissioner for the Affairs of

Coorg.

Sir,

Fort St. Dist.

I am directed by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th Instant, forwarding Correspondence on the subject of the transit of the Western Sappal through Coorg, and on several other Arrangements involving expence which require Sanction, and reporting the death of two Females of the former Rajah of Coorg's family, whose names were included in the list of Pensioners.

2 Your reference regarding Booty Bearers for the 36th Regiment Native Infantry and your Suggestion to His Excellency the Commander in Chief on behalf of Lieutenant Lamfishin adverted to in the 3d 4th and 5th paragraphs of your letter now acknowledged will be transferred to the Military Department, whence the necessary instructions will be issued on the subject.

I/c

3. The Governor General in Council has been pleased in compliance with your recommendation to authorize your entertaining Mr Selby as a Vaccinator on a Salary of Rupees 100 per Mensem. His Memorial to be admitted as an Apothecary on the Madras Medical Establishment will be referred for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

4. As solicited in the 11th and 12th paragraphs of your letter, you are authorized to pay to the Roman Catholic Priest who resides in Coorg an Allowance of 20 Rupees per Mensem.

5. His Lordship in Council entirely approves the Project you have in view for diffusing education throughout Coorg, and he will be prepared to give to your efforts every reasonable encouragement.

6. In the 16th and 17th paragraphs of your letter now acknowledged you report the death of two Elderly females belonging to the Coorg Rajahs family. The expenditure of 120 Rupees which you have made on account of their funerals is sanctioned, and in compliance with your recommendation, His Lordship in Council is

pleased

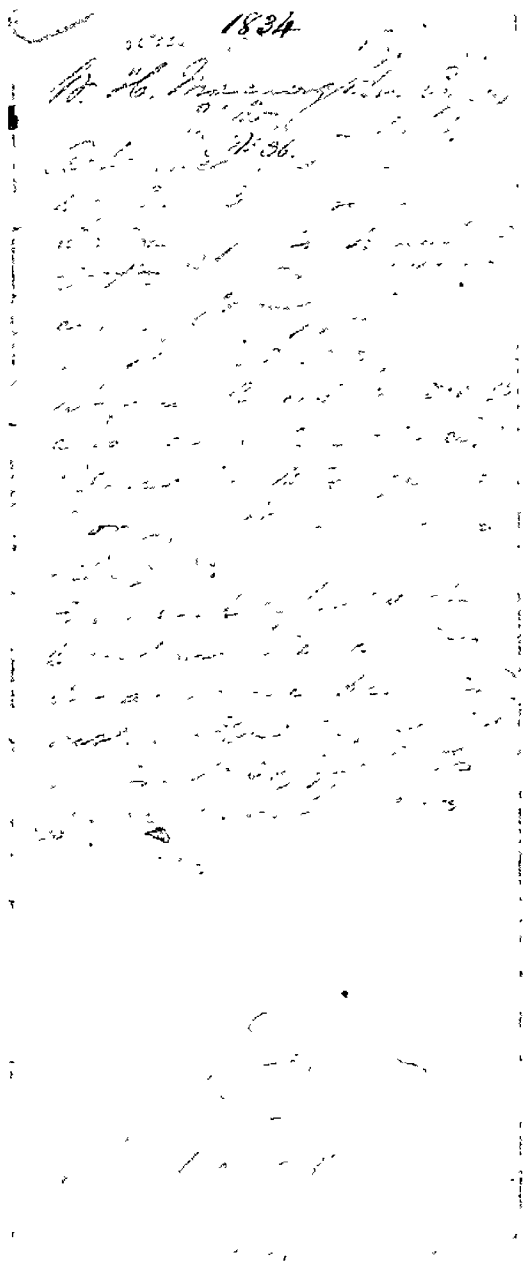
pleased to resolve that no diminution of the sum allowed for the Pension Establishment shall take place in Consequence of the death of the females in question. -

I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter under date the 20th Instant with its enclosures regarding a direct Dâk to Malabar through the District of Coorg. - On this subject you will of course attend to such instructions as you may receive from the Government of Fort St. George. -

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Obd.t humble Servt.

W. Macleod
Offg. Chief Secy.

Ootacamund
The 24th June 1834



IV

File No. IB of 1884

Bundle 4 of 1884 - CONTAINS PAPERS REGARDING THE SURRENDER OF THE RAJA OF COORG (VIRA RAJA) AND THE ANNEXATION OF COORG.

1834
(4)

Office of the ~~Resident in Mysore~~ Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

BRANCH.

Proceedings No. of the month of 191 .

Serial Nos. of File of 1914(4)

Proceedings number.	Subject and order.	Date of last order.	Previous Proceedings.		
			Serial or Proceedings numbers and Branch.	File or month.	Year.
	Surrender of the Rajah of Coorg				

(No 180.)

To

Lieutenant Colonel Mc Leod —

Political Agent at the Governor General's

in the Affairs of Java

By

Fort Dyke

I am commanded by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ult. and to acquaint you that His Excellency is entirely satisfied with the manner in which you have executed the duties of your mission to Palembang, and that the Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to direct that the sum of Sicca Rupees be paid to you on account of your expenses.

I am commanded by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General to acquaint you that the Right Honorable has been pleased to direct that the proceedings which are ordered by you to be instituted in consequence of the objects contemplated in the Treaty against Palembang, should be speedily terminated, and that His Excellency desires me to convey to you his full approbation of your conduct in the discharge of the duties of your mission.

I am Sir
Your most obedient

2

3. The Government would first determine as to the mode in which the Country of Lang should be disposed of. The necessary information for determining it might be obtained on your return to Europe. Major Lewis. We have not yet been authorized to enter into any Treaty of this Nature but we could have a firm alliance to succeed to the Principality, our Ambassador might obtain the wishes and feelings of the Community as to the Constitution of their future Government.

4. It must be ascertained that there exists no male Heir to the Succession, and that the Lawful Heir of the people is decidedly in favour of maintaining their ancient form of Government. His Lordship would be disposed to accede to their wishes so far as that could be done consistently with a regard to our own security. But it would obviously be necessary in these cases that our relations with the Lang State, and they established before the deposition of the late Chief, should be accurately ascertained.

5. On the other hand it should be understood distinctly that

the voice of the people is adverse to their subjection to the form of Government from the yoke of which they have recently been relieved, His Lordship would hardly deem it consistent with his duty to refrain from exercising the right which our Conquest of the Country has conferred upon us and to withhold from its Inhabitants the protection of British Laws, merely on the ground of there being a claimant to the forfeited Chiefship by virtue of Family connexion. —

6. But there are matters for consideration hereafter. The Governor General fully concurs in the opinion expressed in your last letter, that the Rajah should be removed without delay, as while he remains in the Country, there is little chance of its being satisfactorily settled as of any Government whether British or Native being respected and unembarrassed in its operations. —

7. You will be pleased therefore to signify to the Rajah during the command of the Government generally that he be prepared to remove immediately to Penang. You

will

will exercise your own discretion as to the time to be allowed him to enable him to make the preparations, but the Lordships are of opinion that the period will not exceed two or at the most three days from the time of your apprizing him of their resolution —

8th You will at the same time require him that the Place at which he may be hereafter required to reside has not yet been fixed upon but that he will at Bengalore or at any other place which may be deemed more suitable for his future abode, he and his family will be supplied with such accommodations which may be consistent with his safe custody and that his confinement will be more or less rigorous, as his future conduct may appear to merit. —

9. You will also apprize him that he will be allowed a becoming manner a Table and proper Cattle &c assigned for his support,

10. That if his Family &c as may be desirous of accompanying him should be allowed to do so, and he may be permitted to settle with him in any manner, most according to his [illegible]

[illegible] attendants who may [illegible] to attach themselves to her person. —

11. With regard to property, the Governor General is clearly of opinion that the Rajah, should not be [illegible] to carry away [illegible] because to any such extent [illegible] be regarded as public property as it was considered as belonging to him personally and not merely [illegible] but [illegible] to each person who succeeded to the throne. With regard to the Treasure in dispute the Governor General is clearly of opinion that the Rajah cannot be allowed to take away the treasure found in the Fort of Sattara or otherwise, of any description that can [illegible] be traced to the Sattara Treasury and which may [illegible] the Commissioners to be the property of the State. It would be impossible for the Commissioners to ascertain with any degree of accuracy what portion of the treasure found in the Fort of Sattara [illegible] to the Rajah personally, but they will be prepared to receive any claim which the Rajah may make to any portion of it, and to investigate it [illegible]

6

12. The Commissioners for the Government of Calcutta shall be instructed to prepare the necessary recommendations for the Rajah and his family at Bangalore, and you are requested to inform the Commissioners thereof, that they may be prepared to meet them on the arrangements with any other proposals which it may be desirable the Commissioners should be empowered to accede to.

13. You shall receive with the Governor General that the Rajah may be required to give security by the establishment of this Magistrate over the Country and a large Jaghire in Carnatic in Company's Territories for the Company's Country and your Colonel Stevenson may consider necessary. The Grant will be given at Christmas and duly performed after it has granted the Company's Country by the Agreement of Partial Cancelling now at Bengal.

14. Colonel Stevenson will be continued in Command of the Force to be retained for the security of the Country and Person of the Rajah until

15. This force will consist of the number of Corps European and Native and Artillery Details suggested in Colonel Lindsay's letter to your address dated 7th ult. from Virginia. The Company and a half of Foot Artillery now in Virginia.

The Regiment of European Infantry.

The Regiments of Native Infantry.

Five Hundred Troopers.

a number of European Infantry is required to be furnished from the Establishments of His Majesty's 39th and 48th Regiments now in Canada, and the Proportion of Native Infantry to be retained will be specified by the Commander in Chief. The remainder of the force will consist of such Corps as may be directed by the Secretary of State for War and Colonies as immediately be made the subject of this Letter.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most humble Servant

W. H. Maclafferton

Secretary to Government

Postscript

the 16th April 1836.

From W. H. Macnaghten Esq
Dated 14th April 1834.
R 185
Orders on receiving intelligence on the murder of the Rajah of Coorg.

Draft
By orders
PR

No 237

9

To

Lieutenant Colonel D. Parker

Official Agent to the Fox Indians

Sir,

Vol C Page

Your letters dated the 13th
14th 15th & 20th inst have been duly
received and submitted to the
Hon the Governor General
for the contents of the three
first mentioned communications
it does not appear to be
necessary that any instructions
should be given, as the
business seems to be brought
to a satisfactory conclusion
by the accounts which you
furnish of the distribution
of the Presents

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
(Signed) D. Cameron

Sir

I am directed to inform you
in reference to your letter
of the 20th inst that the Governor General desires
that you will endeavour to settle the Expenses
of the Fox Indians on their return home
as economically as circumstances will
admit of, and that the account when
rendered may be transmitted to this

(D)

of this objections there is no accom-
-modation provided for her reception
at either of those places. —

4. It now appears that a
part of the Country is decidedly in
favour of being taken under the pro-
-tection of the British Government, and
from the statement which the Ex-Ka
has given in of his family, there does a
seem to be many members legitimately con-
-nect of the Samaritan than the gran-
-dson in the female line of the former Ka
-jah Cheri Rajundra who was uncle
the present Rajah, if indeed there
is any such relative alive at the present
day, which is by no means clear from
the statement already rendered. —

5. Under these circum-
-stances His Lordship is of opinion
that there can be little doubt as to the
course to be pursued. — To the Company's
Government, through the retention of the
Country under our management
will afford but little direct pecuniary
gain, yet in a political point of
view the complete command of the
Ettung position must be of incalcu-
-lable value, to the Inhabitants

of the neighbo-

themselves Slaves, a change from the despotic rule to which they have hitherto been subjected, if accompanied by a judicious attention to their ancient usages and institutions) cannot fail of being in every respect desirable. Before however finally determining as to the form of Government which shall be introduced into the Country, His Lordship is desirous of allowing a short period to elapse from the date of the Emperor's quitting it, with a view to ascertain more unequivocally what members of the family are still in existence, and from the flow of the returning better and more generally acquainted with the real feelings of the people consequent upon their being relieved from the restraint which they could not openly fail from the fear of their former Master. — In the mean time the administration of the Country may well be conducted by yourself under the provisions of the Proclamation which you

12

have already promulgated, and
by the Proclamation and
other Instruments of
this Provincial Government. —
6. — His Lordship has
been desirous to take this
opportunity of stating to you
his opinion that a much smaller
Military Force than was originally contemplated will now
be sufficient for our occupation
of this Country. — Since Colonel
Lindsay removed the forces which
he considered as necessary for this
purpose, the very material circumstances have occurred — more
the Appearance of the Rajah and the
Expression by the leading Chiefs
of this Country of their favourable
disposition towards our rule — His
Lordship therefore desires that
you will conduct with the
Rajah &c.

Expression

Brigadier at your earliest convenience
and submit your findings in the
matter to Army Group, which it will
be advisable to retain in the County
area but the state of training and the
materiel altered since Colonel Anderson
originally caused to you his report
upon the subject.

With the German defensive
organisation in mind it would hardly
be practicable to make due provision
for the defence of Malta on the
present limited establishment but
it is suggested that a Brigade
would be the minimum to take out
in a scientific manner and that
you should submit proposals for
the reorganisation of the Malta Battalions
into a Brigade with full Army
Troops which will be essential to the
maintenance of the Public tranquillity
of the Island of the moment

Malta

rendered besides highly valuable as converted into additional means of our security.

His Lordship expresses a hope that Lieut. Col. Lay and his family in their departure from Moreara but the treaty of this Article may have been observed to their leaving on the day subsequently fixed on the 23rd Instant.

We are authorized to claim a share of the Revenue collected by the Civil Agents in Candia during the existence of the Office to cover a proportionate account of the Proceeds and those Officers may also receive compliance to open the Treasures where Cantera have not ascertained in the presence of them and the Native Officers as you may deem to assist in making an inventory.

inventory

A communication will be made to Chimara Bonaparte and

his Wife through the Commissioners of Mysore as suggested in the 24th Para of your letter that the Coorg Country is now open to their return.

In Explaining to them since that obstacle in Coorg the Causes which prevent the Governor General from according to their request in favor of the Ex Rajah, you will take care to assure them that His Lordship has every disposition to attend to their wishes but that from the Tranquility & Prosperity which reigned them to Coorg since the Rajah of Coorg whose Family & even their Name no longer exists & the Country divided, that the Governor General is induced without the most strong danger of being accused even to himself, to restore what the due administration of the Affairs of the Country ...

consequently with their own Muster
and Pay Lists &c.

The Papers in the Native
Language which accompanied your
Letter will be forwarded to Madras
for translation.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Humble Servant

Contained.
Fort St. George
the 22nd April 1834.

W. H. Macnaghten
Secy to the Govt

(2)

From W. H. Macnaghten Esqr
Secy to Govt
to the 22nd April 1834.
No. 26
Transmitting Papers
Proceedings of Govt.

183

For order

(No 3661) 17

To

Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Fraser
Commissioner for the
Affairs of
Nir
Canara

I am directed by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 29th Ultimo with the proceedings which accompanied it on the trial of two Individuals of Canara named Canayara Ulloo and Timma accused of having murdered a Canara named Tallara Ulloo and severely wounded his brother Veeran at the Village of Talagadale in Bayur Nad on the night of the 11th of June 1834.

2. The Crime of wilful Murder having been fully proved against the Prisoner Canayara Ulloo and His Lordship in Council seeing no circumstances

to render him a proper object of Mer
concurs in your recommendation to
the sentence passed upon that Prison
may be carried into effect and you a
accordingly hereby authorized to cause
said Ramayya Chukoo to be hanged
the neck until he is dead.

The punishment awarded
the other Prisoner by name Ramya, is
obviously inadequate that His Lordship
in Council had some doubt as to the
propriety of confirming it, but consid
ering that this is the first occasion of th
reference of a Criminal trial from the
he deems it as well to do so. The sente
of Six Months imprisonment with the
degree of Labour passed upon the Priso
Ramya is accordingly hereby confirmed

4. The Corporal punishment
sanctioned is to be considered as a Specia
Case and awarded solely in consequence
of the extreme inadequacy of the Sentence
part of the punishment.

5. His Lordship in Council de

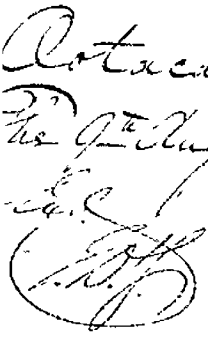
be glad to be furnished with your sentiments as to the best mode of preventing for the future the defeat of justice by the execution of sentences so free from error as that last noticed - Two modes occur to His Lordship in Council by which the inconvenience might be obviated - the one to leave to the Executive the duty of finding the fact the penalty to be awarded by the Commissioners - the other to give to the Commissioners the absolute power of altering the sentence of the Executive subject to the confirmation of Government -

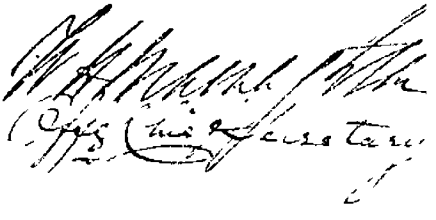
6. The Governor General in Council would wish however if possible that any change which may be adopted may be communicated with the sentiments and wishes of the Indian Tribes to which you may be able to concert with the respectable inhabitants of the Country to devise some system which shall prove in every respect unobjectionable

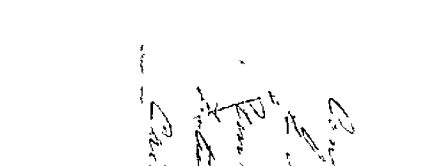
The Original Tenders
-dings which accompanied yours
are herewith returned.

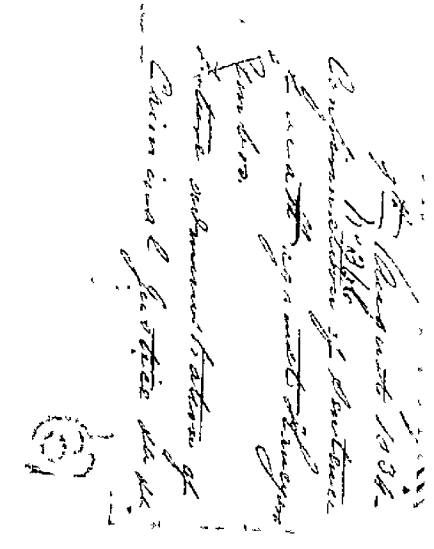
I have the honor to

Extracted
the 9th August 1854
E.C.









No 769

To

Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] Fraser

Commissioner for the Affairs of

Corfu

Sir

I am directed by His Excellency

the Right Honorable the Governor General

of India in Council to acknowledge the

receipt of your letter dated the 20th Instant

enclosing an amended Draft of Regulation

for the future administration of Corfu

2 I am duly directed to ac-

quaint you that the alterations have

been made as far as His Lordship in Council

is disposed to consider unobjectionable and they

enjoy accordingly be pronounced with-

out any further delay

Fort William the [illegible]

the 21st September 1815

Sir

Your Most humble Servant

W. Macnaghten

Sec. to Govt. Secret Dept.

Dft. 10th September 1834
9.2.164.
Amended Drafts of Re-
=solutions for the admin-
=istration of Crown Lands
&c. —

(4)

Nov orders

P/R.

To,

Lieutenant Colonel Fraser,
Commissioner for the affairs of
Coorg.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council to transmit for your information the enclosed Copy of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No: 26, dated 23rd June 1835, relative to the invasion and subjugation of the Petty State of Coorg.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient,
Humble Servant,

W. H. Macnaghten
Secy to the Govt of India

Fort William
21st December 1835.

24

Political Department.

No 26 of 1835.

Our Governor General of India
in Council.—

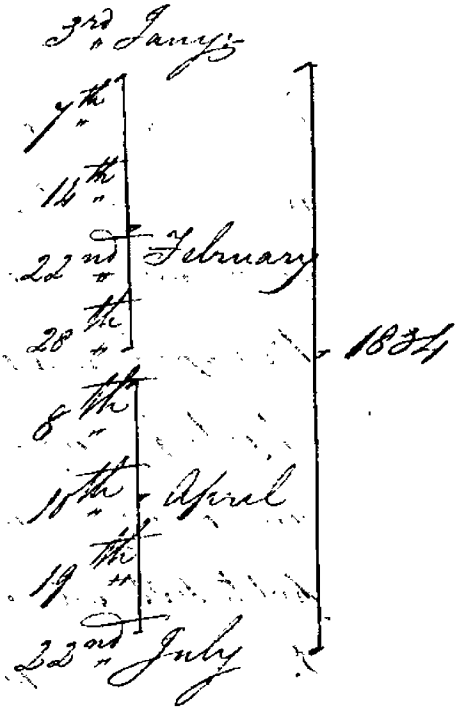
Para: 1. We now reply to the communi-
-tions which have been received from the Governor Genera
from the Vice President in Council, and from the Madras
Government, respecting the transactions which have
to the invasion and subjugation of the Petty State of Ko

2. These are the following:

Political Letter from Bengal dated 21st Nov.r (No: 11) 1833 p: 294 to 2
——"——"——"——13th March (No: 3) 1834 p: 336. 33
Secret Letter from Madras dated 19th July (No: 1) 1834
——"——"——"——18th "April (No: 2)——"—
——"——"——"——6th "June (No: 3)——"—
——"——"——"——16th "June (No: 4)——"—
Political Letter from the Govr Genl dated 11th April (No: 3)—
——"——"——"——12th "May (No: 4)—"

Letter

Letter from Mr. Secy. Macnaghten to Mr. Amber
dated 19th April 1834
Secret Secy's Letter from Madras dated the
22nd June 1833.



3. It has long been notorious that the Government of the Rajah of Coorg was most tyrannical; but the abject terror which he had produced in the minds of the people and the extraordinary precautions which he had adopted to restrict them from communicating with foreigners had prevented the evidence of his cruelties from coming before the British Government in any shape which could justify interference even in the way of general remonstrance and the

Rajah

Rajah had consequently exercised for many years an unli-
-mited power of oppression, which by exalting beyond all
bounds his notion of independence and supremacy, has
to his ruin —

rendered

4. The outrageous demeanor on his part which
it necessary for you to coerce him by force of arms, appears
have originated in the refusal of the Madras Governme
to surrender his sister, Deva Amajee, another husband, B
Buswapah, who had fled from Coorg to escape from a
less outrage which the Raja meditated against the former,
some of whose relatives and dependents he subsequent
put to death with circumstances of great atrocity —

5. The refusal of the British Government to
give up these fugitives to the Rajah's vengeance appears
have incensed him beyond all measure When Mr Cha
was Resident in Mysore, a person named Chen Veerapah,
his wife, a Member of the Rajah's family, having fled fro
Coorg into that Country, were delivered up to the Rajah's
agent and by him put to death. This unfortunate circumst
appears to have led the Rajah to suppose that all fugitives
he might demand would be given up to him —

6. In consequence of the strong feelings of aversion

wards

which the Rajah manifested against Mr. Casamajor, that Gentleman suggested that some other person should be deputed to Coorg, to discuss with the Raja the subject of his complaint. This duty was accordingly committed to Mr. Greene, but the Rajah, on the plea of indisposition, declined to receive that Gentleman. Mr. Greene consequently despatched a confidential Native Agent to the Rajah's Capital, but the Rajah instead of listening to the Agent's representations, placed him under restraint, and neither the demands of Mr. Greene, and of the Madras Government, nor those of the Governor General on his arrival in Mysore, could induce the Rajah to release this individual.—

7. This violation of the established usages of Nations was accompanied by active Military preparations, and the Rajah's letters, both to your Government and to its representative, were of the most insulting kind. You at length announced to the Rajah that, if your Agent were not released within six days, your troops would enter his territory, and no prospect having appeared within that time of any change in the Rajah's determination, hostilities were declared and commenced.—

8. It was evidently impossible for you to overlook

overlook the detention by the Rajah of the person depu
to him by Mr. Greeme. The decisive measure which
adopted became therefore absolutely necessary, and it w
not adopted until all milder means of bringing the Ra
to reason had been tried unsuccessfully.—

9. In consequence of the natural strength
Borg Country, you judged it necessary to collect a force
less than six thousand men. That this force was not un
-cessarily large may be inferred from the fact that of
five columns by which Borg was invaded from as m
different quarters, two were repulsed, and one regu
to observe, with loss, while two of the remaining th
columns encountered serious difficulties both fro
the nature of the Country and from the resistanc
of the Rajah's Forces.—

10. Hostilities were however soon termin
by the unconditional submission of the Rajah, wh
person with the whole of his territories remained at
disposal.—

11. What subsequently took place is d
by Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, who accompanied the
-dition as Political Agent in the following words.—

Letter to Mr. Lew
Macnaghten dated
20th April 1834.

The

"The majority of the principal men in Coorg being
"now at Moddakarree, I assembled them yesterday forenoon in a
"large building, adapted for the purpose, an unfinished Palace of
"the Rajah; and after acquainting them in a few words with the
"deposition of their Prince from the Musnud, and the circumstances
"which had led to that event, I desired that they would express their
"wishes without apprehension or reserve, in regard to the form of
"administration which they desired to be established for the future
"Government of the Country."-

"It accidentally happened that whilst this
"procedure was going on, I received a letter from the Rajah in reply
"to one I had addressed to him, requesting information with regard
"to the surviving members of his family. After having had this
"Letter read to me, I handed it to the Dewans and other Inhabitants
"of Coorg who were near, and without further remark desired
"them to peruse it. This they accordingly did calmly and
"deliberately."-

The Dewans and Kurnuck, our principal
"Accountant, a person of coequal rank with the Dewans, then
"went round the assembled multitude, who sat in perfect
"quiet and decent order, as is usual in Native Durbars, and after
"taking the votes of all present, returned to the place where I sat, and

acquainted

"requested me that an unanimous wish had been expressed
"transferred to the British Government, and to be ruled in fu
"by the same laws and regulations (Canon our Laida) which
"ruled in the Company's Dominions."

"A request was however added, as from all
"the principal men assembled, that in consideration of the
"and firm friendship which had subsisted between the
"Government and the Rajah himself as well as his ances
"he might be spared the degradation & removal, and allowed
"remain at Baddakanee divested of power to as great an ex
"as the British Government might be pleased to determine

"I stated in reply that I would commu
"cate to the Governor General all that they had said, that
"could not answer for His Excellency's acceding to their desi
"to be transferred to our Government, but that in the event
"the arrangement being adopted, I was persuaded it would
"be an object of constant solicitude with the English Gover
"ment to secure the happiness and prosperity of the
"and that I thought this end would best be attained by
"measure they had themselves proposed."

"With regard to the Rajah, I requested
"the Dewans and others that their wish for his removal

"here should be communicated to the Governor General, but that
"I had no reason to believe that it would be granted.

"I also desired that a paper should be prepared,
recording the expression of their desire to be transferred to the
"British Government, and any wish they might choose to express
"with respect to the Rajah, and acquainted them that when
"it had received their signatures, it should be forwarded to the
"Governor General."

"When we again met this morning the
"Paper (No. 31) written by the Dewan Luchmun Sirdar, and
"herewith transmitted was accordingly produced and read. Soobe
"Gan of Destrict and as many other principal men as the room
"in which I sat could contain, were then called in, and being
"asked if they were prepared to affix their signatures to it,
"they replied they were perfectly so, and that they desired
"to be transferred to the Company's Government. They how-
ever demurred considerably to the removal of the Rajah. They
"deemed to consider this event a cause of great degradation to
"them, and appeared for a long time to desire that the Rajah's re-
"maining here at least until the further pleasure of the
"Governor General respecting him might be known, should be
made a condition of their assent to other points."

After

After considerable expostulation from Lieutenant Colonel Fraser on the subject of their wish that the Raja should remain in the Country "the whole party" says the officer, "turned again to me and after a long and earnest discussion on their part that I would at least permit" the Raja "to remain in Braddakarree until the further pleasure of the Governor General should be known, a request to which considered it my duty in every point of view positively to refuse my assent, the whole assembly gradually gave way" they "in the order of their respective ranks the Paper (No 2) hereunto "transmitted." This paper was signed by 388 persons immediately, and by about 200 more alternately.

"It is to be remarked added Lieutenant Colonel Fraser" "that although a strong disposition has been manifested that the Rajah should not be removed out of the Country, and that no cause of complaint or accusation against him personally has been brought forward, yet that not a single voice has been raised in favor of his continuance on the Throne. This circumstance, combined with the fact of the unbiassed choice of the people to be transferred to the British Government in failure of the appointment to the Throne of a male legitimate heir of the family of

Veerarajah

"Veerarajah Poodier, necessarily implies that it is the abject and
"habitual submission only with which they have been accustomed
"to regard their Prince, approaching in its nature to the sentiments of
"awe and fear that is entertained for a superior being which has
"hitherto operated to prevent the open expression of their opinions, not
"only with regard to the Rajah, but in respect also to many circum-
"stances connected with Coorg which now seem involved in infinite
"mystery."—

13. A few days after a petition was addressed to
"you" by all the headmen of the Country then assembled together,
from the terms of which we certainly should not infer that
the people of the Country were averse to remain under the
Rajah's Government or that they desired to be transferred to
unless the alternative were that of being added to some other
Native State.—

14. The case was somewhat different with the
People of Pottoor and Amroolay, districts below the Ghauts,
the inhabitants of which are of a different caste and descrip-
tion from the people of Coorg proper. Pottoor, indeed did
not form part of the Ancient territory of Coorg, but was added
to the Rajah at the conclusion of the war with Tippoo Sultan.
The people of these Districts, we observe, complain of having

underwone

* Col. Fraser's letter to Mr. Secy Swinton dated 8th April 1834

undergone numerous hardships and oppressions from the
Rajah of Coorg and many of them have expressed a wish
united to Canara, the District to which the Taluk of
Sirsoor originally belonged.

15. You did not consider it safe to restore
Government in the Rajahs hands, under whatever restric-
tions, and in this opinion we feel compelled to agree
It would therefore have been most inexpedient to
him to remain in Coorg. We approve of your having
removed him, first to Bangalore and subsequently to
Vellore, where it appears there is ample accommodation for
in the buildings occupied by the late Ex King of Candy

16. The Rajah, it seems, has no Children, and
been so successful in his endeavour to extirpate those w
are connected either by birth or marriage with his fa
(some of whom he appears to have put to death on the
eve of surrendering himself to our Troops) that only three
-timate descendants of the former Rajahs now remain exi
-tence, and these are all females. It is by no means clear
however, that, by the custom of Coorg, females or at all eve
the descendants of females, are excluded from the succession
the contrary, it seems established that the Rajah, Veera

invo

W. Colls
ro's Letter
to Macnaghten
of 29th
1824.

who died in 1809, desired that his Daughter should be his successor,
and there is also reason to believe that the father of the present
Rajah, having obtained from her by force or treachery a renunciation
of her claim in his favor subsequently put her to death.—

17. We however neither Deva Bunjee, sister of the
present Rajah, nor her husband in her behalf, nor either of
the two other surviving females of the family, laid claim to
more than a pecuniary provision, and as they do not seem to
have been brought forward as Candidates for the Gaddee by
any of the Chiefs, you were perhaps right in not recognizing
them in present circumstances as having claims to the succession.

18. You have determined to annex the Principality
to our own possessions, and you have issued a Proclamation
to that effect.—

19. In the position in which you were placed,
we are unable to point out any other course which could now
unexceptionably have been adopted. It would however have been
very satisfactory to us if there had been a descendant living of
the former Rajah, Halaree Deva, to whom the administration
of the Country could safely and with the good will of the Chiefs
and inhabitants, have been committed. This would not only
have been due to the family of that Chieftain whose services

to the British Government had been so useful, and such fidelity and attachment had been so often recognized, but might in some respects have been a more eligible arrangement for Coorg itself, and if any person related to the family should within any reasonable period be able to establish a right to the succession, the present arrangement should not prevent your recognition of that right, with reservation however that the Talcoor Land below the Ghauts which formed no part of the ancient possessions of the Coorg Raj, must not again be handed over to its authority.

20. On the advantages of Coorg as a British possession Lieutenant Colonel Fraser speaks in the following terms: "The District of Coorg being rendered by nature defended by courage, almost inaccessible to an invading army the disposition of the people quiet and obedient as friends and subjects, but having the power of being most dangerous enemies the central position of the District among the disturbed Provinces around, to the turbulent and disaffected inhabitants of which it has long offered a refuge & exemption from punishment, its conversion at once from being a source of extreme evil & danger, to be one of our strongest points of support, all these circumstances combined will render I should imagine our possession of Coorg

Letter of 20th June already quoted

Coorg, though of trifling or little value as a revenue acquisition yet "of the very highest consequence as a political one".—

21. We cannot attach to these considerations the importance which is ascribed to them by Lieutenant Colonel Fraser.—

22. With respect to the Government of the Country, you are aware of the general principles by which we are always desirous that you should be guided on the first occupation of a newly acquired territory. Both Lieutenant Colonel Fraser and yourselves appear to be sufficiently impressed with those principles. The provisional measures of that Officer, so far as we are yet acquainted with them, seem to have been judicious, and his letter to Mr Secy: Swinton of 7th May 1834, apprises us that he is about to submit to you the draft of a plan for the future management of the Coorg Country; as soon as, by coming better acquainted with the dispositions, the habits, customs and institutions of the inhabitants, he shall possess sufficient grounds on which to frame it.—

23. The Talooks of Porbor and Umrut Sorlay have we observe been formally annexed to Canara, the District with which both their geographical position and the character of their inhabitants naturally connect them.—

24. We sanction the provision which you have assigned

assigned to the surviving members and dependents of the Bro
family amounting to Rupees 712. 8 per Month. Chunn
Burwaghah has also been confirmed in the possession of
his lands.-

25. In consideration of the services rendered by the Ker
Merchant, Dara Shah, whose knowledge of the Country a
personal acquaintance with the Raja have been of essential
in the course of the above transactions, you propose conferring
him for his own life and that of his son, a grant of lan
yielding a clear income of 300 Rupees per Month, the heirs
and successors being afterwards allowed to retain the
lands at the ordinary rate of assessment. You have now
very properly referred this grant for our previous sanc
which so far as relates to Dara Shah and his son, we ar
give. If the proposed pledge in favor of their heirs and
successors implys a perpetual limitation of the assessmen
we see no sufficient reason for it, but if nothing mo
be meant than that the settlement will be made with
them in preference, this is unobjectionable, and is under
the natural course.

26. It also appears to us that Kunnungery Cheri
whose service as Envoy was one of considerable danger, and

in addition, is described by Mr. Greene as having performed "a series of zealous, faithful, and valuable services through a long career of public life," is entitled to some consideration. We have no doubt that his claims to reward will have been duly considered.—

27. Since this despatch was written we have received the Political Letter from the Government of India dated 30th July (No. 9) 1884, to the first 12 paragraphs of which we had already replied by anticipation.—

28. By paragraph 13 and the Documents to which it refers, we are put in possession of the plan of administration for the Coorg boundary, to which we have adverted in a former paragraph, as being under preparation by Lieutenant Colonel Fraser. This plan, which was submitted to you along with a very detailed report by that officer on the Coorg territory, has, with some modifications, received your sanction. We shall communicate to you our sentiments upon it in a future despatch.—

29. In paragraphs 14 and 15 you inform us, that you have appointed Lieutenant Colonel Fraser to the office of Resident in Mysore, and Commissioner of Coorg, with a salary of Rupees 36,000 per Annum, and that it is your intention

to

to appoint as his Assistant some officer who shall co
under his direction the immediate Superintendence of
Coorg Country. To this, if absolutely required we sha
not offer any objection, but you will of course m
multiply European Officers unnecessarily in a Provi
whose Revenue is so small as to be incapable of bea
the expense of such Agency.

30. The following Letters, respecting the Prop
taken in the Coorg Campaign, will be replied to
separately.

Political Letter from the Governor General dat
4th June (No: 6) 1834
from the Governor General date
14th June (No: 7) 1834
from the Govt. of India dated
25th July (No: 8) 1834

We are Yrs

London
the 23rd June 1835.

W. S. Clarke.
" T. C. Carnac.
" H. Lindsay.
" John Morris
" J. L. Lushington

Signed John Shepherd.
" George Arbuthnot.
" Rudolf Ellis.
" W. H. Bayley.
" E. Alexander.
" L. D. Alexander.
" P. Vansittart
" H. B. Edwardes

Time 6 o'clock

H. M. Melvill
Secy to the Govt of India

mpbs.

From W. H. Macnaghten
Secy to the Govt of India
Fort William

Rec'd 24th December 1835
Rec'd 15 February 1836

Forwards the Copy of a
Letter from the Honorable
the Court of Directors
No 76 dated 23d June
1835, relative to the
invasion & subjugation
of the Delly Territory

For orders

P/R.
To do. [illegible]

143

To

Lieutenant Colonel Walker,

Commissioner for the affairs of

Coorg.

Sir,

dept I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor General of India in Council to transmit the enclosed copies of a letter and its enclosures from the Superintendant with the Re-Royal of Coorg, dated the 10th Ultimo, together with the reply returned thereto under this date, on the subject of the disbursements made on account of the Re-Royal up to the 31st March last and the expences to be incurred for her future maintenance at Benares.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council being desirous of ascertaining how far the resources of the Country

may

may be capable of meeting the disbursements noticed, as well as those required for the administration of the Country. You are requested to submit a report upon the subject for the information of this Lordship in Council.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient,

humble Servant,

W. H. Macnaghten

Sec.y Govt. of India.

Fort William,
2.d May 1836.

145

Copie

To

W. H. Macnaghten, Esquire,

Chief Secretary to the Government of India,

Calcutta,

Sir,

1 I have now the honor to transmit in deduce to the instructions conveyed by your letter of the 7th March 1836, a General Account of all the disburse-ments made for the Ex-Rajah of Coorg, under my superintendence to the 31st March 1836 and also an Estimate of the probable charges to be incurred for his future maintenance at Benares. —

2 My Estimate of the 10th July 1834 was found inadequate, and a revised one dated 16th August submitted to you and sanctioned, - it however became necessary subsequently to increase the supplies furnished for the Ex-Rajah and his family, which was duly reported to the Commissioner.

3. The unarmed followers of the Ex Rajah amounted to upwards of 200 in the early stage

of my charge; but were reduced to 50 by order of the
Governor General, these again have gradually decreased, a
the number now receiving subsistence does not exceed 25,-
There are however about 20 others; but as they did not ac
equally march with us from Joung & declined enrolling
them, because my doing so would have encouraged a flo
of idlers to flock to our Camp.

4. The cost of provisions has materially
increased in the Bengal territories, and Benares is at
present by far the most expensive place at which the Ex
Rajah has been located under my charge.

5. I am not sure whether it was inten
by the 2d paragraph of your letter dated 28th March
1836 that the communication with its accompaniments
should be submitted through the Honorable the Lieutenan
Governor of the Western Provinces; but if I err in forwardi
it to you direct, I beg to be excused.

I have &c
s/s F. D. Carpenter. Capt
Supt with the Ex Raj
of Joung.

Benares,
16th April 1836.

General

General account of disbursements for the Ex Rajah of Coorg from 12th May 1834 to the 31st March 1836, under the superintendence Captain Carpenter, the particulars of which have been minute detailed in the accounts Current and Vouchers transmitted monthly to the Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg, as originally ordered.

Benares
1st April 1836.

M.E. à P. M.E. a

Disbursements in May and June 1834

Paid for Provisions, feeding Elephants, horses &c from 15th to 31st May 1834	677	12 0
Paid for Provisions, feeding Elephants, horses &c for June	1243	14 "
Paid M.E. Welsh for Fruits from Seringapatam	41	" "
Paid for Brass and Copper Vessels	673	12 8
Paid for Sleeping Mats	18	12 "
Paid for repairing 8 Gold Watches	82	" "
Paid Ramasawmy Conveyedy for Sundries	126	15 5
Paid for Letter Book	7	8 "
Paid Writers from 12th May to 30th June 1834	35	" "
Paid Superintendents allowance from 23rd April to 30th June	458	5 4
Paid wages to Servants &c to 30th June 1834	547	" "
Paid followers, Servants &c subsistence to 30th June and to enable them to return to their homes	1182	" "
Paid advances on account of subsistence to followers remaining with the Ex Rajah	648	" "
		5086 16

Carried over 5086 16

Brought over 5686 15

Disbursements in July 1834.

Paid for Provisions feeding Elephants horses &c for July	1581 4 10	
Paid Superintendents allowance for July	200 " "	
Paid Servants wages &c for July	472 4 "	
Paid for the adjustment of Wages and subsistence authorized by the Governor General for the Followers Servants &c. from the 24th April to the 30th June 1834 after deducting advances previously made to them in Money and charged in former Account	920 " "	
Paid followers subsistence who remain with the Le Royal for July	558 " "	
Paid for Glass Bangles for the Ladies	38 / 3	
Repaid Captain Macleod Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Cooly's from Bangalore	143 8 "	
Paid Ramasawmy Mocopady for Sundries in July	30 " "	
Paid Captain Logans Account for Sundries in July	100 10 "	
		4153 1

Disbursements in August 1834.

Paid for Provisions, feeding Elephants horses &c for August	1578 5 9	
Paid Superintendents allowance for August	200 " "	
Paid Servants wages &c for August	605 4 "	
Paid followers subsistence for August and to enable them to return to Coorg	435 " "	
Paid subsistence to followers who remain with the Le Royal	305 8 "	
		3124

Carried over 12964

Brought over 12964 13 9

Disbursements in September 1834.

To for provisions, feeding Elephants, horses &c: for September	1484 14 9	
To Superintendents allowance for September	200 " "	
To Servants Wages &c: for September	612 4 "	
To follower Subsistence for Ditto	305 8 "	2602 10 9

Disbursements in October 1834.

To for provisions, feeding Elephants, horses &c for October	1503 10 11	
To Superintendents allowance for October	200 " "	
To Stationery during the months of August, September and October	50 " "	
To Servants Wages &c for October	645 4 "	
To follower Subsistence for Ditto	305 8 "	
To Ramasawmy Conacopoly for Sundries during the Months of August September and October	317 8 6	
To for Globe Lamps and Oyster purchased at Madras for the Ex Rajah	114 12 "	
To Ramasawmy Conacopoly for Expences incurred during the Dussarah Festival	170 13 "	
To Stable rent from the 9th July to 31st October	26 " "	
To Expences on account of the birth of an illegitimate female Child on the 28th August 1834 and of the death, burial and Ceremonies connected therewith of one of the Ex Royals Ladies on the 29th August 1834	695 13 4	
To for 10 Yards of Satin and 9 yds de Naple	52 8 "	
		4130 18 9

Carried over 19098 0 3

Brought over 19698

Paid Expences on account of the birth of a legitimate Male Child on the 25th of August 1834 and of the death, burial and ceremonies connected therewith of one of the Ex Rajahs married Rannees on the 1st of September 1834 . . . . . 1543 8

Paid Expences on account of the birth of an illegitimate Male Child on the 13th September 1834 and of the death burial and ceremonies connected therewith of one of the Ex Rajahs Ladies on the 18th September 1834 . . . . . 707 2 " — 2250 — 10

Disbursements in November 1834

Paid for provisions, feeding Elephants, Horses etc. for November . . . . . 1558 4 "

Paid Superintendents allowance for November . . . 200 " "

Stationery during the Month of November . . . . . 15 " "

Paid Stable rent for November . . . . . 7 " "

Paid followers Subsistence for November . . . . . 327 8 "

Paid Servants Wages for November . . . . . 004 4 "

Paid Ramascanny Conoopoly for Sundries in November . . . . . 127 2 "

Paid Ramascanny Conoopoly for Expences incurred during the Surwalgy adeepum in Carlyga festival . . . . . 32 11 "

Paid for Cloths supplied in October and November 1834 . . . . . 3550 10 " — 6428 7

Disbursements in December 1834.

Paid for Provisions, feeding Elephants horses etc for December . . . . . 1706 2 "

Paid Superintendents allowance for December 200 " " — 1906 2

Carried over 30283 9

Brought over		30283 5 3
Stationery during the Month of December	12 " "	
Paid Stable rent for December	7 " "	
Paid Servants wages for December	004 4 "	
Paid Followers subsistence for December	329 8 "	
Paid Ramasawmy Concopoly for expences incurred on the occasion of the ceremony of shaving the head &c of the legitimate Son of the Ex Rajah on the 30th and 31st December 1834	82 6 "	
Paid Ramasawmy Concopoly for Sundries in December	179 3 "	
		1214. 3

Disbursements in January 1835.

Paid for Provisions, feeding Elephants, horses &c for January	1703 6 "	
Paid Superintendents allowance for January	200 " "	
Stationery during the Month of January	15 " "	
Paid Stable rent for January	7 " "	
Paid Servants wages for January	004 4 "	
Paid Followers subsistence for January	329 8 "	
Paid Ramasawmy Concopoly for Sundries in January	187 11 "	
Paid Ramasawmy Concopoly for expences incurred during the Punjab Feast for the Ex Rajah	267 8 "	
Paid Expences incurred on account of the death, burial and ceremonies connected therewith of one of the Children of the Ex Rajah on the 8th January 1835	229 10 "	
Paid expences on account of the death, burial and ceremonies connected therewith of one of the females of the Ex Rajah's Seraglio on the 30th January 1835	359 8 "	
		3903 "
Carried over		35400 15 3

52

Brought Over 35460 15

Disbursements in February 1835.

Paid for Provisions, feeding Elephants, horses &c for February	1593 " "
Paid Superintendents allowance for February	200 " "
Paid Stable rent for February	7 " "
Stationery during the Month of February	12 " "
Paid Servants wages for February	602 4 "
Paid Followers Subsistence for February	329 8 "
Paid Ramasawmy Conocopoly for Sundries in February	86 4 "
Paid Expences on account of the erection of Tomb over one married Rannee and 2 Ladies of the Ex Rajahs Seraglio in December 1834. January and February 1835	733 10 "
Paid Expences on account of the erection of Tomb over one of the Women and one of the Children of the Ex Rajahs Seraglio in February 1835	253 12 "
	3953 0

Disbursements in March 1835.

Paid for Provisions, feeding Elephants, horses &c for March	1630 13 "
Paid Superintendents allowance for March	200 " "
Stationery during the Month of March	20 " "
Paid Stable rent from 1st to 16th March	3 8 "
Paid Servants wages for March	671 10 "
Paid Followers Subsistence for March	329 8 "
Paid Ramasawmy Conocopoly for Sundries in March	250 " "
	3105 "

Carried over 42549 1

Brought over		42540 12 3
Paid Jewellers Ezekiel Ramalingum and Caupiah for work done for the Ex Rajah and his Ladies during their residence in Vellore Viz from 6th July 1834 to 6th March 1835 Rupees 144 Rupees 70 and Rupees 35	249 . .	
Paid Tailor Mealey for making Coats, Waistcoats, Pantaloons Etc Etc for the Ex Rajah during his residence in Vellore	54 6 .	
Paid for Pictures, Prints and drawing papers from Madras for the Ex Rajah during his residence at Vellore	19 . .	
Paid Mercher and Painter for Picture frames Pencils Mages Etc for the Ex Rajah during his residence at Vellore	74 8 .	
Paid for an Extra Mulea employed in July and August omitted in former Accounts	10 8 .	
Paid for Cloths for the Ex Rajah and his family preparatory to their march to Benares authorized by Minute of Council dated 3d February 1835	4999 . .	
Paid for Sundry expences and purchases of Articles made for the Ex Rajah and family in preparation for their march to Benares from the 1st February to 17th March 1835	2384 12 .	
Paid for Hired Palanquin Bearers Coolies and Carts during the Month of March	3337 15 0	11129 1 0
Disbursements in April 1835.		
Paid for Provisions in April	1418 4 .	
Paid Superintendents allowance for April	200 . .	
Stationery during the Month of April	17 8 .	
Paid Servants wages for April	739 4	
		2375 . .
Carried over		56058 13 3

Brought over		50058 13
Paid Followers Subsistence for April	322 8 "	
Paid Ramasawmy Conocopoly for Sundries & feeding Elephants and Horses during the Month of April	501 " "	
Paid for Hired Palanquin, Horses, Coolies and Carts during the Month of April	5066 4 "	5889 12

Disbursements in May 1835

Paid for Provisions in May	1375 8 "	
Paid Superintendents allowance for May	200 " "	
Stationery during the Month of May	17 8 "	
Paid Servants Wages for May	729 4 "	
Paid Followers Subsistence for May	322 8 "	
Paid Ramasawmy Conocopoly for Sundries, feeding Elephants & Horses during the Month of May . . .	417 15 "	
Paid for Hired Palanquin Bearers Coolies and Carts during the Month of May	5066 4 "	6128 15

Disbursements in June 1835

Paid for Provisions in June	1293 5 "	
Paid Superintendents allowance for June	200 " "	
Stationery during the Month of June	17 8 "	
Paid Servants Wages for June	706 " "	
Paid Followers Subsistence for June	322 8 "	
Paid Ramasawmy Conocopoly for Sundries, feeding Elephants & Horses during the Month of June . . .	366 7 "	
Paid Ramasawmy Conocopoly for Mat Cloth, Long Cloth, Ropes, Bamboos, Tailors hire &c &c for the repairs and replacing the Covers &c of the Palanquin Doolies at Vizagapatam	97 11 "	3303 7
Carried over		73077 15

Brought over		73477 15 9
d for Head Palanquin Bearers, Coolies and Carts during the Month of June	4576 12 6	4576 12 6

Disbursements in July 1835

d for Peonsons in July	1441 4	
d Superintendents Allowance for July	200 "	
Stationery during the Month of July	17 8	
d Servants Wages for July	713 12	
d followers Subsistence for July	827 8	
d Ramasawmy Conocopoly for Sundries feeding Elephants & Horses during the Month of July	352 15	
d rent for 2 Horses at Gangam one for the Ex Raja and his family and the other for his baggage which was sent back from the 6th to 31st July 183 at 1/2 122 ½ per Annum	122 12	
d for Stable rent from 6 to 31st July 1835 at 5 ℞ per Annum	4 3	
		3154 14

Disbursements in August 1835

d for Peonsons in August	1461 7 "	
d Superintendents Allowance for August	200 " "	
Stationery during the Month of August	17 8 "	
d Servants Wages for August	721 12 "	
d followers Subsistence for August	323 4 "	
d Ramasawmy Conocopoly for Sundries, feeding Elephant & Horses during the Month of August	152 5 "	
d rent for 2 Horses during the Month of August	122 8 "	
d Stable rent for August	5 " "	
d expences incurred for the Ex Raja on account of the celebration of his birth in August	149 5 "	
		3153 1
Carried over		83997 11 3

Brought over 3997

Paid expences incurred for the Ex Rajah on account of the annual religious Ceremonies connected with the death of one of his married Rannies, deceased 1st September 1834 . . . . . 170 5

Paid expences incurred on account of the death burial and Ceremonies connected therewith of one of the Ladies belonging to the former Rajah of Coorg Veerapudder Wadeers Seraglio (supposed to have been the lawful widow of the deceased Rajah who died on the 20th of August 1835. 537 12

708 1

Disbursements in September 1835.

Paid for Rowsoms in September 1409 10

Paid Supts allowance for September . . . . . 200 .

Stationery during the Month of September 17 8

Paid Servants wages for September 721 12

Paid Hirkarus Subsistence for September 320 8

Paid Ramasawmy Conveycoly for Sundries feeding Elephants & Horses during the Month of September 172 14

Paid rent for 2 Horses in September 122 8

Paid Stable rent for September . . . . . 6 .

Paid expences incurred on account of the death burial and Ceremonies connected therewith of one of the Ladies of the Ex Rajahs Seraglio on the 3d September 1835 . . . . . 518 13

Paid Expences incurred on account of the death burial and ceremonies connected therewith of one of the Woman of the Ex Rajahs Establishment on the 29th of August 1835 . . . . . 323 2

Paid Ramasawmy Conveycoply for Expences incurred during the Dussarah festival 160 5

3978

Carried over 8868 1

Brought over . . . . 8,683. 12. 3.

Paid expences incurred on account of the ceremonies connected with the naming and admitting to the Lingoit Caste the legitimate Son of the Ex Rajah on the 23d. September 1835, also the ceremonies for tying the Lingum on 10 of the women of the Rajahs Zenana who were previously of the Coorg Caste on the 27th. September 1835. . . . . 317 8 .

317 8 .

Disbursements in October 1835.

Paid for Provisions in October . . . . 1,461 12 .
Paid Superintendents allowance for October . . 200 . .
Stationery during the month of October . . 17 8 .
Paid Servants Wages for October . . . 721 12 .
Paid Followers subsistence for October . . . 320 8 .
Paid Ramasawmy Concopoly for Sundries feeding Elephant and Horses during the month of Oct. } 210 3 . .
Paid rent for 2 Horses in October . . . . 122 8 . .
Paid Stable rent for October . . . . 5 . . 3059 3 .

Disbursements in November 1835.

Paid for Provisions in November . . . . 1,448 9 .
Paid Superintendents allowance for November . . 200 . .
Stationery during the Month of November . . 20 . .
Paid Servants Wages for November . . . 721 12 .
Paid Followers subsistence for November . . 320 8 .
Paid Ramasawmy Concopoly for Sundries feeding Elephants and Horses during the Month of November . . . . . } 312 7 .
Paid rent for 2 horses in November . . . 122 8 .
Paid Stable rent for November . . . . 5 . . 3120 12 .

Carried over 9521 3 3

Brought Over . . . 95211 3

Paid expences incurred for the erection of Tombs over a deceased Lady belonging to the former Rajah of Coorg, Veerajendre Wadeer Seraglio, also one of the Ladies and one of the Women of the Ex Rajahs Seraglio . . . . . 267 12 "

Paid expences incurred for the repairs, refitting &c. of the Camp Equipage, Platform Carts, Palanqueens, Public and Private Doolies - undergoing and making new Doolay Covers &c. in use with the Ex Rajah during the Visit of the party at Ganjam. . . . . 509 14 "

777 10

Disbursements in December 1835.

Paid for Provisions in December 1607 2

Paid Superintendants allowance for December . . 200 "

Stationary during the Month of December . . . 20 "

Paid Servants' Wages for December . . . . 693 4 "

Paid Followers subsistence for December . . . 319 8 "

Paid Pannadeurry Conceaply for Foundries, feeding Elephants and Horses during the Month of December . . . . . 1103 "

Paid for hired Palanqueen Bearers, Coolies and Carts, during the Month of December . . 5714 64.

Paid expences incurred on account of the death, burial and ceremonies connected therewith of one of the women of the Ex Rajahs Establishment on the 14th December . . 241 12 "

9206 3

Carried Over 105195.

Brought over		105195 " 7
Paid for Europe Woollen Cloths, Quilts &c &c to preserve the Ex Rajah's family from the excessive cold (Blankets not being procurable.)	971 13 "	
		971 13

Disbursements in January 1836.

Paid for Provisions in January	1702 8 "
Paid Superintendent's allowance for January	200 " "
Stationery during the Month of January	20 " "
Paid Servants' Wages for January	689 12 "
Paid Followers' subsistence for January	313 8 "
Paid Ramasawmy Conacopoly for Bullocks feeding Elephants and Horses during the Month of January	395 12 "
Paid for hired Coolies and Carts during the Month of January	1482 6 "

Disbursements in February 1836.

Paid for Provisions in February	1817 6 "
Paid Superintendent's allowance for February	200 " "
Stationery during the Month of February	20 " "
Paid Servants' Wages for February	689 12 "
Paid Followers subsistence for February	313 8 "
Paid Ramasawmy Conacopoly for Bullocks feeding Elephants and Horses &c during the month of February	163 9 "
	4201 3

Carried over 115174 14 7

60

Brought over 11,374 4

Paid for hired bullocks and Cart during the Months of February 1075 7 8 } 1075 7

Disbursements in March 1836.

Paid for Provisions in March	1906 2	
Paid Superintendents allowance for March	200	
Stationary during the Month of March	14	
Paid Servants Wages for March	709 12	
Paid Followers Subsistance for March	313 8	
Paid Ramadawmy Conocopoly for Hundries, Including Elephants and Horses, expence of Setting up house &c during the Month of March	1034 13	
Paid Ramadawmy Conocopoly for expences incurred during the Voyadee festival	74 13	
	4253	
Grand Total Madras Rupees	120536	

Sd/ J. D. Carpenter, Capt
Supt with the Ex Engr of Ts

Estimate of the probable monthly charges to be incurred for the future maintenance of the late Rajah of Coorg and his family at Benares.—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Cost of Provisions of the best quality giving an ample allowance of every requisite, and calculated at the present Bazaar rates of Benares; about 60 Rs per diem, day for Mandum	1850	"	"
Cows to Lingaits and Brahmins on Mondays and Saturdays per mandum	150	"	"
Feeding one or 2 Elephants, day 2 at 30 Rupees each	60	"	"
Feeding Hrs. 6 or 8 horses day 8 at 12 Rupees each	96	"	"
	2156	"	"

Servants Wages per Mandum.

Native Doctor (day)	25	"	"
Chief Cossack	35	"	"
Other Do at 25 Rupees each	50	"	"
Cooks at 5 Rupees each	20	"	"
Washermen at 7 Rupees each	42	"	"
Waterman to attend at the Gun Tap at 4 Rupees each	24	"	"
or 10 Pickulies, day 10 at 10½ Rupees each	105	"	"
Sweepers at 6 Rupees each	12	"	"
Scavengers at 4 Rupees each	16	"	"
Tailors at 7 Rupees each	42	"	"
or 2 Mahouts, day 2 – at 12 Rupees each	24	"	"
or 2 Gurrakers, day 2 – at 5 Rupees each	10	"	"
or 8 Horse Keepers, day 8 at 5¼ Rupees each	42	"	"
& 8 Grass Cutters, day 8 at 4 Rupees each	32	"	"
Barber	7	"	"
Chowkedars at 4 Rupees each	16	"	"
	502	"	
Carried over	2658	"	

52

	Fs.	as.	P.	Fs.	as.
Brought over	"	"	"	2658	"

Followers Subsistence

1 Moonshee	30	"	"
2 Sircarakeel at 25 Rupees each	50	"	"
4 Carrakeel at 20 Rupees each	80	"	"
1 Jemadar	15	"	"
1 Havildar	10	8	"
12 Sepoys at 7 Rupees each	84	"	"
1 Chobdar Jemadar	15	"	"
1 Bearer Mistry	15	"	"
1 Chobdar	7	"	"
1 Peon	7		
			313 8

Cloths for the Ex Rajah and family cannot be exactly estimated, but will not probably amount to less, on an average, than 800 Rupees per Mensem	800	"	"
Rent of a House per Mensem	200	"	"
Expences of keeping up the Garden belonging to the House per mensem	35	"	"
Sundry extra expenses, which cannot easily be calculated, but have amounted on an average of 2 years to about 300 Rupees per mensem	300	"	"
		1335	"
Total of the foreable fixed monthly expences		1306	8

N.B. The expences on occasions of Hindoo Festivals and ceremonies, which have been as limited as possible under my superintendence, are not estimated, as they must always be various, and will depend very much on the wealth of the Ex-Rajah's Disposal, no Provision is made in the above estimate for the charges attending births, funerals &c as they cannot be calculated by anticipation, other allowance

Hand

should, perhaps, be made for the expences, if it be intended that the Ex Rajah shall enjoy comparative liberty, and in the latter case he will also, I think, require a sum of money to be expended in the purchase of a conveyance, fitting up his house with furniture, and a variety of articles necessary for the convenience of the family, as they are destitute of almost every domestic comfort. Part of the Palace in Coorg was furnished in the European style and the Ex Rajah wishes to adopt a similar fashion in Benares.

I am &c.
(Sgd) T. D. Carpenter.
Supt. with the Ex Rajah of Coorg.

Benares
16th April 1836.

To,
Captain Carpenter,
Superintendent with the Ex Rajah of Coorg,
Benares.

Ex Pol. Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council to

acknowledge

acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated the 16th Ultimo, submitting a General Account of Disbursements made for the Ex Rajah of Coorg to the 31st March last, and also an Estimate of the charge for his future maintenance at Benares.

2. In reply I am desired to observe that this Estimate is out of all proportion to the resources of the Ex Rajah's Country which are available for his support, and that many of the items of expenditure appear to be of a nature unsuitable to his condition. It does not for instance seem obvious what necessity can exist for the item of "Alms to Linguets and Brahmins," that for elephants, a Moonshee, Sepoys and other followers appear also to be objectionable.

3. You are therefore desired to prepare and submit a revised Estimate, limiting the total expenditure to the sum of

2500

2500 Company's Rupees per mensem, including all occasional charges, as the Governor General in Council is not disposed to exceed this limit. In framing your Estimate you will bear in mind that the Ex. Rajah is not considered entitled to any indulgence beyond what may consist with a reasonable degree of comfort.

I have &c.

Fort William, 2d May 1836.

Sd/ C. H. Macnaghten,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

True Copies

W. H. Macnaghten
Secy to the Govt. of India

From
W. Brereton Esq.
Secy to the Lord Lieutenant
of Ireland

Dated 2nd Mar. 1836
Rec'd 1st Inst.

Transmits Copies of a Letter
and its enclosure from the Lieut.
with the Ordnance of Corps dated
16th ult. claiming, together with the said
Officer, on the subject of the dis-
-bursements made on account of
the Ordnance up to the 31st March
last & the sum to be required
for his future Maintenance
at Edmund.

How orders

To be kept

PR.

Later Proceedings

...ceedings No.	Branch	Month.	Year.

Details of Kulas in Talkunad, a village in Coorg under British Government, up to 1836-37 for which Nirupas have to be granted.

1. 516 bhatties of land belonging to the father of Brahmin Palatadakada Subbayya, of Madare village, Uluguli-Mudugerenad granted by the old Raja, but which is now lying waste not being cultivated and for which a Nirupa has not been granted.

2. 37 5/8 bhatties of land in Heggadalli village, Ramaswami Kanive Hobli, ordered to be left to Brahmins for building Agrahars, and inspected by Col: Fraser. A report has been submitted to this effect and the land is being used by the brahmins. But there is no Nirupa for this.

3. The Jama land belonging to Kodagara Bairati Subbayya in Hoddur village, Padinalknad Taluk was resumed during the t of the old Raja and in its stead 49 7½ bhatties of land umbli tenure at the rate of Rs.3/- per 100 bhatties, was enjoyed by him. There is Nirupa for this. But as he appe to the Raja just 2 years before the lands became the prope of the British, 500 bhatties of his original jama lands we granted to him. But as no Nirupa was granted, he is unable possess the same. He therefore requests for a fresh Nirup in supersession of the old one.

Total 3 kulas.

Sd. A[illegible]

Sd. Brahmins.

Sd. Karamakara Subbayya.

File No. 5 of O.R.

Collection No.

~~19~~

Office of the Chief
Commissioner of Coorg
Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1

Subject.

Administration of Coorg
Transfer of the ---to British Raj. Proclamation .
Custody of the Rajah's treasure, palanquin etc.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000.

Table of contents. File 5 of D.R.

Mr. Macnaghten despatch dated the 1st May 1834 to Lt.Col. Fraser on the transfer of Administration of Coorg to British Raj- Instruction for the issue of a proclamation and for the custody of the Rajah's treasure - searching of Palanquins.

(No 286)

8.1-5 1834

1834

To

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Lindsay

Political Agent to the Governor General

Camp –

No.

Dated

Adverting to your letter dated the 24th instant, addressed to the Right Honorable the Governor General, & acknowledging the receipt of your several communications dated the 22nd 24th 25th 26th and 27th ultimo –

2d – With reference to your separate letter of the 26th ultimo and to the information received from Bengawan Tandoday, which you transmitted to Government on the 27th ultimo, & to the information and that of the Bengawan Tandoday which accompanied your letter of the 24th instant, I am directed by the Governor in Council to desire that you will inform the Bengawan Tandoday that the Government of Bengal is not disposed to believe that the Rajah of Nepaul has any intention of attacking the territories of the Honorable Company, or of the Rajah of Sikkim, with whom he is on friendly terms, and that he has no ground of complaint against the Government of Bengal –

3d – With reference to the remainder of the information communicated by the Bengawan Tandoday, you will inform him that the Governor in Council is not disposed to believe that the Rajah of Nepaul has any intention of attacking the territories of the Honorable Company, or of the Rajah of Sikkim, with whom he is on friendly terms, and that he has no ground of complaint against the Government of Bengal –

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shall be transferred to the Honourable C
I You will be pleased to issue
Proclamation to this effect a condi
stating the grounds of the transfer. Ass
the Inhabitants that they shall not
be subjected to Native rules that their
rights and religious usages will be respe
and that the greatest desire will cons
cientiously be shown by the British Gove
ment to ameliorate their Security, Lib
and happiness. —
You are requested to sub
for the consideration of the Government
-ment the draft of such Plan as
may deem best calculated for the
efficient remodelling of the Comm
-try, bearing in mind the fact that H
Lordship is desirous not only that the
contradictorie elements of our artificial form
of Government and Judicial procedure
should be avoided, and that all
unnecessary interference with ancie
tions and usages should be absta
from, but also that the Agency of the
Islanders themselves should be employed as
much as possible in the conduct of the
business of the Country to the exclusion
not only of Europeans but of native Fore

6. With regard to the Talaks of Pattan, His Lordship will determine on the receipt of the further information which you have promised, whether they shall be transferred to the District of Cannanore or remain united with the rest of the Canara Districts. —

7. I am desired to take this opportunity of furnishing for your information Copy of a letter yesterday addressed to the Secretary to the Bengal Government on the subject of sanctioning the Allowances and Baggage of the Field Pay of Officers on the Establishment at Bangalore. —

8. — His Lordship approves generally of the measures adopted by you as reported in the Communication now acknowledged, and he concurs with you in thinking that an allowance of 300 Rupees per annum should not be too much for the support of the two Horses allowed to the Surgeon of the P.F. Battalion, and you are authorized to sanction that sum accordingly. —

9. — You will recognize in the matters above noticed the Reasons and principles which guide the Court of Directors in their Orders. —

I. S.

Portsmouth
Dec. 1st May 1834

To the Honble Lords
&c &c

Honble Lords Humble Servants

W. Mulcaster Lieut
and Actg Lieut Governor

Sir —

Since the above was written
letter of the 29th Ultimo with the Enclosures
has been received. The only question
appearing to demand immediate attention
is the subject of the Reference contained in
the Captain Estaing's letter to the
Award of the Proprietors generally on the
Establishment of the City of Virginia. Upon
which to that effect we have to
provided by the General Assembly of
Elizabeth, entitled "An Act to
grant to those who have served in Camp, and
the disposed of Land in any other
Place other than the Province of the Town
Accounts which may be applied
Benefit and satisfaction manner —

2. The Treasure left on the
Port of Mackatemy by the Expedition
described in your letter to the Lords
Agents of the 20th Ultimo may be re-
-deemed and carried on agreeable to the
Instructions of the Commissioners, but
with

with reference to the necessity which will be imposed upon Government to provide for the maintenance of the Establishment by the return it has been objected the Treasure belongs, & His Lordship is not prepared to direct that it shall be considered as Prize. - If any however for the sake of greater security be removed to Bangalore, that it should be kept apart from the rest of the property. -

3 The Articles specified in the concluding paragraph of your letter to Captain Forbes may be disposed of in such places as the Prize Agents under your direction may think best, but His Lordship will of course be glad that no accounts be carried home to be furnished as soon as practicable after the proceeds shall be realized from them or other sources. -

4 The property which you may cause to be removed to Bangalore under the escort of Cavalry must be sent in charge of the troops who will be ordered out of the Country, and it should be conveyed to the Custody of the Commissariat Officers who will be charged to obtain an Receipt or Voucher for the same. -

5. If the duties of neither Prize Agents should prevent them from remaining at Bangalore or operating with such other martial law powers as their respective commissions may have been brought to a conclusion, I do not see any objection that a Court should assemble for the purpose indicated, but you will materially contribute to expedite the subject should this recommendation be necessary. —

Lt. Col. Adjt. Genl.

Dated 1st May 1824.

Lt. Col. Agnew
Commd. Prize Agents &c.
Bangalore

Copy of a communication to the Prize Agents at Bangalore